THE WATERBURY WATCH.

...RATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,405—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per doz.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Strong	
"Major Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glenstronie"—	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

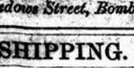
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Bottlings.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
+	ASSAM	3738	500	G. W. E. Brown	11th Sept. Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4198	803	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	25th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4325	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
+	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	25th ,,
B.L.	ROMS	5011	1,0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheil	23rd ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Mess-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Manager, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
RO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOG. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 13th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,000	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 830	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

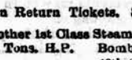
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lomessich	4,009	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

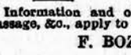


BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,003	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

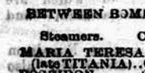


BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3341	480	J. Laird	5th October.
ASIA	3539	480	J. Harris	25th ,,
VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell.	17th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

A BOON to MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANURA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th September, at 4 p.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	30th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boult on	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	3th ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD
BRACELETS,
BROOCHES,
EARRINGS,
NECKLETS,
PINS AND SCARF RINGS,
FOR EVERY TASTE.
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE TEMERAIRE LOCKED LIQUOR BOTTLE.

IT has long been felt that a single Bottle locked was a necessity, to be used as in the case the Decanters, and passed about as circumstances require.
The Bottle is quite secure from molestation by Servants or others. It is substantial, useful, and pretty. It forms a suitable present at all times and seasons. Rs. 60.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOTTLED FRUITS.

FOR TARTS, CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S.

Apples per bottle ... as. 11.
Cranberries ... as. 11.
Gooseberries ... as. 11.
Plums ... as. 11.
Rhubarb ... as. 11.
Blackberries ... as. 13.
Black Currants ... as. 13.
Cherries ... as. 13.
Cherries and Currants. as. 13.
Damsons ... as. 13.
Greengages ... as. 13.
Red Currants ... as. 13.
Raspberries...Raspberries and Currants ... as. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILL RHINE WINES.

THESE WINES have a very distinct character and classification. They are naturally fermented Wines, of low alcoholic strength, averaging only about eighteen per cent. From the great skill and attention these wines receive, they keep a long time, and are altogether fine specimens of pure and natural wines, being wholesome, delicate, and appetising.

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Rhenish Wine, particularly suitable for dinner purposes, and, in fact, one of the best cheap light wines produced in any country ... 2 years in bottle	19 0	11 0
HOCHHEIMER, the produce of a good district of the Rhine. It is a delicate Wine with full body and fine aroma ... 2 years in bottle	27 0	15 0
RUDESHEIMER, old vintage, a wine distinguished by considerable dryness and delicacy, very distinctive in character, and much appreciated by Hock drinkers, ... old in bottle	35 0	19
STEINWEIN in Bocksbeutels.—Very choice fine old wine, real Steinwein ...	23 0	...

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.
YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ...	at Rs. 1	4 per box.
,, ,, 50 ,, ,,	,, 2	6 ,,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ... per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... ,, 100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco ...	per box	2 12

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and free of all expense to any address in England for Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster do. do. do. ,, 105
1,000 Nobles do. do. do. ,, 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas do. do. do. ,, 142
1,000 ,, 2 ,, do. do. do. ,, 130
1,000 ,, 3 ,, do. do. do ,, 115

CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a
Excelsior Brand ...	per box 100	2 2

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100 ...	3 8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ...	3 4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ...	3 0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet.	1 0
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box	3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.	1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. ... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. ... Rs. 65.
AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.
Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs ...	,, ,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	,, ,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached ...	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands ...	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached ...	,, ,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on ...	,, ,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on ...	,, ,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on ...	,, ,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on ...	,, ,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on ...	,, ,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,, ,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns ...	,, ,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable ...	,, ,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving ntern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, ranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS
AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
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K. T. E (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe ...	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse [illegible]

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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only [illegible] (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which often manifest themselves in the form of Eczema. These diseases always break out in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing or washing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an overgrowth of the adenoid tissue, commonly called Glands, they sometimes suppurate, and become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflammation of the folds of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, rapidly open again, or by small Eczematous patches. In the LEGS, by Rash, Scaly and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds never quite healed. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which are often so rapid as to spread in the course of a few days over a great surface of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years [illegible] having been introduced to the public in the [illegible] year of the
[illegible] Century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietor
HAGE & ROBERTS, Hanover Square, London.
Pots 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Pills 1s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the Matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the third day of September, 1888, the undersigned were appointed Voluntary Liquidators for the above Company.

LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the Matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, are prepared to receive tenders for the said Company's business and Stock-in-trade, as a going concern. The property includes Lease of Premises, Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Stores, Provisions, Plant, and Machinery, Carts, Horses, and Goodwill.

Sealed Tenders may be sent in to the undersigned Liquidators, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 3 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth day of September instant. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20) in Government Paper or Notes, to be returned if the offer is not accepted. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Further information as to terms of payment and all other particulars can be obtained on application to

LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

NOTICE.

RE VISRAM KESSOWJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the undersigned and with the consent of the surviving partners the business of the firm of BHUGWANDAS VISRAM, which was carried on at No. 91, MOULJEE JETHA'S NEW CLOTH MARKET, is being WOUND up, owing to the death of the abovenamed deceased, who was the principal partner.

All persons having any claims against the said firm of Bhugwandas Visram are hereby required, within ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to send to the undersigned at his office in the High Court, full particulars of such claims; no claim received after the expiration of the aforesaid period will be entertained.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General and Administrator of the Estate of the late Visram Kessowjee.

High Court, Bombay, 6th Sept., 1888.

PROSPECTUS.

KARACHI AUTUMN SKY MEETING, 1888.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.
SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

STEWARDS:

Captain BIRDWRIGHT, 3rd Biluch Battalion. | H. C. MULES, Esq.
Captain MATTHEWS, The King's Own Regiment. | Captain HARRISON, Dy. A. A. G.
Honorary Secretary—Captain HARRISON.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—"MANORA STAKES."—Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile. For C. B. Ponies that have never won Rs. 50 added money. 13-3 to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches.

2ND RACE.—"SIND DERBY."—Rs. 300. R. C. For Arab and C. B. Horses. W. A. C. for 1¼ miles raised 21 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

3RD RACE.—"EDULJEE DINSHAW PURSE."—Presented by Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw. Rs. 300. R. C. For all Arabs and C. B. Ponies. 13-3 C. Bs. and 13-2 Arabs to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches.

4TH RACE.—"HACK AND CHARGER STAKES."—Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile. For all *bona fide* Hacks and Chargers that have never won over Rs. 150 added money. Open to residents in Sind and Biluchistan. Walers 13st., C. Bs. 11 st., Arabs 10st. Galloways 9st. 7lbs., sallowed 7 lbs. No penalties or other allowances.

5TH RACE.—"THE SUBALTERNS' CUP."—Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile. Open to all ponies the property of Subalterns serving in Sind and Baluchistan. 13-3 C Bs and 13-2 Arabs and others to carry 10 st. 7 lbs Weight for inches.

6TH RACE.—"POLO SCURRY."—Rs. 150, ¼ mile heats without dismounting. For all *bona fide* Polo Ponies (certificates from Polo Secretaries to accompany entries) no penalties or allowances of any kind. Catch weights over 11 st.

SECOND DAY

1ST RACE—"PONY CHASE"—Rs. 250. Round the Steeple Chase Course. For all Ponies the property of residents in Sind and Biluchistan. 13-3 C Bs and 13-2 Arabs and others to carry 11st. Weight for inches.

2ND RACE—"THE HORSE HANDICAP"—Rs 250. Distance 1 mile. For all Horses runningat the meeting. Forced for winners the first day. Half forfeit for non-acceptance

3RD RACE.—"THE PONY HANDICAP."—Rs. 150. Distance ¾ mile. For all Ponies running at the Meeting. Forced for winners the first day. Half forfeit for non-acceptance.

4TH RACE.—"HORSE HURDLE RACE."—Rs. 250. Distance 1 mile, over 6 flights of hurdles. For all Horses. Walers 13st., C Bs 11st., Arabs 10st. Galloway allowed 7 lbs. No penalties or other allowances.

5TH RACE—"PONY HURDLE RACE."—Rs 150. Distance 1 mile, over 6 flights of hurdles. For all Ponies 13-3 C Bs, and 13-2 Arabs and others to carry 10st 7 lbs. Weight for inches. No penalties or allowances.

6TH RACE—"SELLING STAKES."—Rs 150. Distance ¾ mile. For all Ponies. Ponies entered to be sold for Rs 300 to carry 10st 7 lbs. 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs 50 above or below the upset price. No penalties or allowances.

RULES.

1. The Meeting will be held under the W. I. T. C Rules except as otherwise specified. The decision of the Stewards to be final on matters of fact.

2. The Stewards have power to postpone the Meeting should unforeseen circumstances demand it; and to substitute fresh races in case of any of those now advertized not filling.

3. No added money will be given unless three horses or ponies, in separate interests, start for a race. If there are five starters, the 2nd will save his stake.

4. Any horse running at the Meeting is claimable or 1,500 Rupees, and any pony for 700 Rupees. If claimed, to be put up to auction, and any surplus over claiming price to go to the fund.

5. Weight for inches means 3 lbs. for every ½ inch.

Winners will be penalized as follows:—
Once 4 lbs. Twice 7 lbs. Three times or oftener, 10 lbs.

A winner of 500 Rupees added money in any race, to carry 10 lbs, in addition to the above. European Jockeys penalized 7 lbs., Native Jockeys 4 lbs. W I T C Rule 130 not to apply.

6. Except in maiden races and Handicaps, Maidens allowed 5 lbs; Maidens of the day 7 lbs.

7. Entrance fees as follows:—

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 20.
For each Horse Race	Rs. 10	Rs. 15
For each Pony Race.....	Rs. 5	Rs. 10

8. Every owner entering a horse or pony to subscribe 15 Rupees to the fund.

9. Course fees (except for monthly subscribers.)—Flat Course Rs. 5; Steeple Chase Course Rs. 10, for each horse or pony.

10. Ageing and measuring at the Grand Stand at 7-30 A. M. on Saturday, 20th October, W. I. T. C., C. T. C., Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind,) Jacobadad and Quetta certificates, subsequent to 1st July, 1882, will be accepted.

11. Lotteries will be held at the Gymkhana at 9-30 P. M., on Monday, 22nd and Wednesday, 24th October, 5 per cent. to go to the fund, No one can buy or claim any portion of a horse in any lottery unless he has at least 5 tickets to his own name in that lottery.

12. Entries to be made in writing to the Honorary Secretary by noon on the dates specified. Telegrams should be verified by letter.

Starting declarations must reach the Honorary Secretary by noon the day before the race. Acceptances for Handicaps at the lotteries.

13. A rateable deduction will be made from the added money, should the subscriptions fall short of the amount advertized.

14. All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Karachi Autumn Sky Meeting, Sind Club, Karachi.

15. Settling day will be Saturday, 3rd November.

16. Subscribers of 10 Rupees will have free admittance to the Grand Stand. A subscription of 15 Rupees will admit the donor and family. Non-subscribers pay 6 Rupees each day. Only Stewards, Owners, Riders, Members of the Managing Committee, and Subscribers of 30 Rupees and upwards, will be admitted to the Paddock and Stewards' Stand.

17. If riders are not correctly named in the starting declarations, or before the lotteries, a penalty of 50 Rupees will be enforced.

18. All objections to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the lotteries, if possible accompanied by 50 Rupees, which sum will be forfeited if the objection be ruled as frivolous.

D. C. W. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Pedlers' Act, Pedlers' Certificate Act, Pedlers' Certificate Act, Pedlers' Certificate

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The Goalpara (s), arrived on the 4th from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The Armenia (s), sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara entered, and the s.s. Armenia left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Alvah left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 1st instant, shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,87,542.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Sion, touching the death of Khannoo, a Mahomedan girl, aged 13 years. Deceased, on Tuesday, went to a tank at that locality to wash clothes, and while doing so she slipped in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH MATCH.—In the forthcoming annual North and South cricket match at Poona, the following eleven have been chosen :—North.—Challenor, (Capt.), Bailey, Barton, Carnegy, Holland, Kennedy, Mainwaring, Rice, Schneider, Talbot, and Wilkins. South.—Pottinger, (Capt.), Clowes, Br.-Genl. Cox, Edlemann, Francis, Kilkelly, Morrice, Mackenzie, Prideott-Decie, Swayne, and Twiss.

STEALING A GOAT.—Constable Good yesterday charged Adam Sajan, a Mahomedan butcher, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a goat. The accused was seen on Tuesday night taking the goat away from the house of a neighbour. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

FIRE NEAR THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, in a jowree hut, close to the south wooden fence of the Victoria Dock, which was burnt down within twenty minutes. The fire extended to the wooden fence of the dock, which was also partially burnt. The dock fire brigade, assisted by the crew of the Italian steamship Po, lying in the Victoria Dock, extinguished the flames in a short time. The fire is attributed to some persons passing along the road throwing some lighted substance against the hut. The damage was very slight.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged George Booj, a European, before Mr. Hamilton, with being drunk and incapable. Booj had been taken to a police station in a drunken state, as the gharrywalla did not know what to do with him. In defence Booj stated he had been quarter-master of the s. s. Etolia, and had been left behind. He said he had been in the town seeking employment, but could not obtain any. He met a friend on Tuesday evening, and had something to drink with him, but he could not recollect getting into the carriage. His Worship sentenced him to four days' imprisonment.

ROBBING A BOY OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Suntoo Wittoo, against whom there appeared three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a pair of silver wristlets and a silver neck-chain, valued at Rs. 3, from the person of Natha Rama, aged 7 years, the son of Bhima, woman, living in Falkland Road. The accused, seeing the boy playing on the road near his house enticed him away to the Northbrook Gardens, near by, and removed the ornaments and decamped. On the matter being reported to the police the culprit, who was seen loitering about that locality, was arrested, and the ornaments recovered from him. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT MODY BUNDER.—At about half-past 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a double row of jowree sheds at Mody Bunder, owned by a man, named Bagajee Ballajee, used as stabling for carts and bullocks. Owing to a strong south-westerly breeze blowing at the time, both range of sheds were one mass of flames. Within a short time, however, a large number of carts and bullocks, which were in the sheds, were speedily removed before any damage was done to them. On the alarm being raised the steam fire engines from the different stations repaired to the spot. There was a copious supply of water from the main, and the fire was completely extinguished in about an hour after the occurrence. The origin of the fire is not as yet known, but enquiries are being made into the matter by the Detective Police. The damage is estimated at Rs. 625.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J J. Hospital, touching the death of Ramaya Potajee, aged 60 years. Deceased was a labourer and unable to work, and was supported by his wife. On the 16th ultimo, while he was attempting to cross the G. I. P. Railway line at Dadur was knocked down by a passenger local train and two of his ribs were fractured. He died on Tuesday. The medical evidence went to show that the real cause of deceased's death was exhaustion from old age, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pandoo Bhewjee, aged 50 years. Deceased, on the 1st instant, was knocked down and run over by a brougham at Arthur Road, and was severely injured on the left leg. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DISPUTE AMONGST MEMONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, a Mahomedan of the Memon caste, named Abba Hubbib, charged three other Mahomedans of his caste, named Jan Mahomed Oosman Chotani, Kulva Mea, and Hajee Oosman Chotani, with assaulting him on the 1st ultimo at Memon Mohola. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 1 and 3, and Mr. DeSouza on behalf of accused No. 2. It will be remembered that the complainant, Abba Hubbib, and the second accused, Kulva Mea, were on the 6th July last charged by the police, before Mr. Hamilton, with disorderly behaviour in a public place at Memon Mohola, when Abba Hubbib was convicted and Kulva Mea was discharged. Soon after an appeal against the Magistrate's decision was made before the High Court, and Justices Birdwood and Parsons directed the re-hearing of the case. The present case is a cross-action brought by Abba against the three accused, who, he alleges, had assaulted him. Evidence was called for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Raja Sadhi, Majee Sadhi, and Begundi, woman, were yesterday charged, by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with enticing away a minor under the age of 14 years, named Arnibee, girl, out of the lawful guardianship of her father, Shewrajdeen Goolam Russul, on the 27th ultimo, and also with the theft of ten silver earrings, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the girl's father and abetting each other in the commission of the said offences. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, who is a widower, came to Bombay with his daughter, and a son, from Amritsar, and took up his lodgings at the Ismail Hubib's Moosafferkhana, where he formed the acquaintance of the three accused. On Monday, the 27th ultimo, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the complainant left his daughter in his room, with the three accused, and left with his son. On his return he found his room door looked, and his daughter and the three accused missing. He reported the matter to the police, who traced them with the girl to a mosque in Damaun, whence they were brought to Bombay. They were all convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

VICTORIA TERMINUS TOWER CLOCK.—A correspondent writes to complain of the aberrations of the Victoria Terminus Tower Clock. He says :—"This (Wednesday) morning, on my way to the office, I was surprised to see that the Tower Clock put up for the use of the public by the G. I. P. Railway Company at their magnificent new station had taken the sulks, for what cause I cannot say, and stopped at eight minutes to 8 a.m. This was rather annoying to me as it must have been to many others, who with me, thought that the clock was going; for the real time was close upon 9 o'clock. Many a poor employe might, under the circumstances, have been deceived and mulcted by his employers. This is not as it should be. A great company like the G. I. P. R. has in its employ a clockmaker, who, I suppose, is well paid, and is bound to keep the company's clocks going properly. The large platform clocks require also to be properly looked to; for they, like the Tower Clock, have been guilty on many an occasion of similar aberrations. This might be a small matter to the company; but to poor people and passengers like myself, it means a serious loss in time and money. I hope that a notice of the evil would lead to a prompt remedy."

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

THE Exhibition was opened this afternoon by Sir Charles Elliott at the Town Hall, and the large number who were present to witness the ceremony, including Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, and most of the Members of Council, showed that interest in the Exhibition has in no way fallen off. Sir Charles Elliott's eloquent address was listened to with marked attention, and will convey an excellent idea of the merits of the Exhibition generally and of the pictures which have taken prizes. The arrangement of the pictures is the same as last year; the various rooms of the Town Hall affording excellent accommodation for each class of exhibit.

Sir Charles Elliott, in delivering the usual opening address, said he would first read from a paper which had been put into his hand, from which it appeared that the water-colours were 203 against 164 last year—a large increase—while oil-paintings were 128 as against 125. Monochromes had fallen off, there being only 46 against 57 last year, but this was chiefly due to the smaller number sent by Colonel Tanner, who had sent a very large number last year. He thought those present would agree with him that the pictures were as good as ever, though less numerous. There were fewer photographs this year, but the quality was better; for the judges had been able to award a prize, which they could not do last year. The total number of pictures considerably exceeded those of last year, and they might congratulate themselves on this, as last year several professional artists competed, whereas this year there were no professionals. The following amateurs were conspicuously absent this year :—Sir Benjamin Simpson, Colonel Woodthorpe, and Mrs. Tytler. The first prize, his Excellency the Viceroy's, for an original picture in either oils or water-colours had been awarded to Miss Sandford, and he was sure they would all congratulate the distinguished officer, whose name she bore, on the honour that had been brought to his family. The second prize, the Lieutenant-Governor's, had been awarded to Mrs. Jardine, of Bombay. She had contributed two or three other pictures besides, and he thought when they came to look at them they would find it difficult to decide which of so many excellent pictures deserved the prize. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first prize had gone to Colonel Strahan for his picture of a familiar scene "Devdars surrounding a Himalayan Temple." His Excellency's second prize for non-commissioned officers and soldiers only had been given to Corporal White, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, for a pretty Sussex landscape. Corporal White had sent four views of Sussex, and this had been chosen for the prize. Colonel Holditch, who had contributed a large number of water-colours, had received the fifth prize,—Sir Charles Elliott's—and they might congratulate themselves that he had been able to bring back from that dreary country and from the laborious scenes of the Boundary Commission pictures so full of beauty. He would particularly refer to the picture of the broken bridge near Herat, which powerfully appealed to the imagination. It was not customary with Simla artists to attach quotations or mottoes to their pictures. To do this was a favourite habit of Turner, but his extracts rather diminished the beauty of his pictures than added to it. But when a fine picture was connected with words of noble beauty he thought it enhanced its merit. To this picture by Colonel Holditch the words of Ruskin were particularly applicable. "From the plain to the mountain the shattered aqueducts pier beyond pier melt into the darkness like shadowy and countless hosts of funeral mourners passing from a nation's grave." Those who were familiar with the views of the aqueducts in Campagnia would be struck with the resemblance between them and the long range of broken piers in the picture. The sixth prize, Mr. Scoble's, had been awarded to Mrs. Scott, and he thought they would all admire the accuracy with which she had painted the animal which the poets called meek and patient, but which they knew to be noisy and ill-tempered. Colonel Tanner's prize, they would all be glad to hear, had been won by Lady Helen Blackwood, for a picture of the head of a Native. He remembered reading, though he was not present at the time, that at the Exhibition of 1885, which was opened by H. E. the Viceroy, his Excellency said that he was a proud father that day because his daughter had been highly commended. He must be a prouder father now at finding that she had gone on improving in her study, and had this year taken a prize. The prize of Rs. 50, by Sirdar Sir Dewa Singh, for native artists in the Punjab had been given to Kishen Singh for his singularly beautiful screen of carved wood. Mr. Molesworth's prize for a series of six original photographs had been taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, of Bombay. It would occur to those who heard this name how much Bombay had done to assist the Exhibition; he feared it must to some extent be to the detriment of the Poona Exhibition. They must, however, be proud of Bombay, and though they might not give it the title, which some of its people claimed, of "kingdom of Bombay;" they might at least say from what they saw of its contributions that its artistic mind to it a kingdom is. The Society's four prizes for amateur artists, resident in India, had been given to Mrs. Fox Strongways, Dr. Supple, Mrs. Uloth, and Mrs. George Young. Of the Society's two prizes for native artists only, he was sorry to say, that one had not been awarded. The other had been taken by Ramchunder Gopal, who came from the Indore School of Art, and they would agree with him that the picture was one of singular promise. It was called "the Mahratta Student," and they would see in it "the studious forehead and thin hands," lit up in the way with which they were all familiar. With reference to this subject he regretted that there were so few native contributors to the Exhibition. Only three had sent pictures. He had not seen the third, but the second was by a man who held the humble post of head assistant in the Collector's Office at Fattegurh. He had been educated under Mr. Growse, who had done more than anyone else in India to cultivate native art and keep it uncontaminated from the debasing influences of European art. But three pictures were a very small show indeed, and they clearly saw that the time had not arrived, of which the Viceroy spoke three years ago, when the native princes would occupy the position once held by the great rulers in Italy in developing and patronising the art of the country. They hoped, and in fact they could not doubt, that the time would come when the natives of India, who have shown keen artistic sense in a hundred other lines in which we cannot hold the candle to them, will at last take up this line, and it is possible that it will be more independent and robust from being cultivated without the aid of those patrons who have been spoken of. I will, Sir Charles continued, not detain you much longer, but would like just to submit a few remarks on the attitude in which it is proper to inspect an exhibition by amateurs like this, because, as I have already said, the Exhibition on this occasion is entirely by amateurs, and we have no assistance from professional artists. From the remarks I have made and the description I have tried to give you will see that I should not be inclined to apply to Indian exhibitions the charge which Mr. Frederick Harrison has lately brought against public exhibitions in England and on the Continent. He asserts that their main effect is to lead artists to paint pictures which are only suitable for exhibition purposes, and to compete with the gaudy and glaring colours which surround them. They strain every trick and device they know to attract the eye, and are led away from those subjects from which art ought to derive its true inspiration, those which are simple, familiar, noble and beautiful. I may remind you how often we have all of us stood in the room of the Royal Academy or Salon, and looking at the pictures have said to ourselves, what a clever show this is, how brilliant, how nice it all is, but yet there is not a single picture here which I should care to hang on my walls, and to look at it every day, and to keep as a companion of my life. But this is a charge which cannot be brought against the pictures which we are to inspect to-day. There is, perhaps, not a single picture here which has been painted for the sake of competition and show; they are at any rate as a class the offspring of study and effort, of genuine love of art. In this respect, though inferior in technical skill, an exhibition by amateurs often gives more true pleasure than an exhibition by professional artists. No doubt, they are deficient in technical skill and artistic perfection. There are indeed few of the authors of the works on these walls to whom we can say, as Virgil said to Dante when he had brought him through the Inferno and through Purgatory : "*Fuor se dele arte vie, fuor se, dele arte.*" "You have passed through the steep and narrow paths of art and have come out on the shining table-land where you can do with your pencil and your brush what you will to represent what you see." But if these pictures as a whole lack somewhat, nay lack much, of complete achievement, at least they are free from those irritating tricks and mannerisms, and the self-repetitions which are so marked in the great exhibitions at home. In the one case it often happens that what chiefly pleases us is the skill of the hand, but in the case of the pupil we may derive equal pleasure from the sense of effort and aspiration, and from the working of the mind which we see through and beyond the canvas. I daresay many of you remember the words which Browning puts into the mouth of Andrea del Sarto when he is comparing his own work which gave him the title of "faultless painter" with the productions of the numerous artists and amateurs who thronged Florence : "I could count twenty such on twice your fingers, and not have these down who strive. You can't tell how the others strive to paint a little thing like that you smeared carelessly passing with your robes afloat; yet do much less, so much less. There burns a truer light of God in them . . . . . than goes on to prompt this craftsman's hand of mine." He goes on to say; "Their works drop groundward, but themselves I know reach many a time a heaven that's shut to me, enter and take their place there sure enough, though they come back and cannot tell the world." It is the charm of striving and of effort which I venture to designate one of the peculiar characteristics of an exhibition by amateurs. The other is the feeling and good taste of their choice of subjects. You will see nothing here as you so often do in London and in Paris, representing what is loathsome and unclean. Very few of the subjects chosen are whimsical, or merely conventional. The great danger of amateurs is to be too ambitious. They try to delineate a scene which has charmed them, but they forget the conditions and limitations of their art. But the majority of the subjects which have been chosen are those which are simple, noble, beautiful and familiar. I lay particular stress on that word familar, because I observe with pleasure that so many of the subjects, and especially the water-colours, are drawn from the lovely scenery which surrounds our walks here, and which the lovers of woodland paths never tire of. Indeed, it may be said that to the Simla amateurs love of art goes hand in hand with love of nature, or they may apply to themselves the words of Marcus Aurelius : "All is fruit to me that thy seasons bring, oh Nature; from thee are all things, in thee are all things, and to thee all things return." And when you see such subjects painted with a genuine love of that which is beautiful in form, and which is an earnest striving after truthful representation, then you cannot fail to find pleasure in recognising the true spirit of the artist. And this I venture to say is the pleasure which is in store for you to-day in inspecting this exhibition, which now with the permission of their Excellencies and by the order of the president I declare to be opened. (Applause.)

Those present then dispersed to inspect the numerous exhibits.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, to be held at Poona on Saturday week, the following business is to be brought forward :—

The papers to be presented to the Council include

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 680, dated 11th April, 1888, returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to Toda Girsa Allowances;

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 682, dated 11th April, 1888, returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884;

3. Memorandum from Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Desai, Pleader, District Court, Thana, dated 17th April, 1888, regarding the Salt Bill No. 2 of 1888;

4. Letter from the Secretary Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 860, dated 23rd May, 1888, stating the reasons which induced his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to withhold his assent from the Aden Port Trust Bill;

5. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 947, dated 6th June, 1888, returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881;

6. Petition from Mahamad Jafar valad Gulam Husan Tingikar and others, owners of Salt Works of Uran, dated 12th July, 1888, regarding the Salt Bill;

7. Petition from Hari Janardhan Dewa and others, owners of Salt Works of Pen, dated 26th July, 1888, regarding the Salt Bill.

8. Petition from Jacinto Jao Baretto and others, owners of Salt Works at Matunga in the Island of Bombay, dated 31st July 1888, regarding the Salt Bill No. 2 of 1888;

9. Petition from Budhaji Dharmaji and others, owners of Salt Works at Belapur in the Panwell Taluka, dated 9th August, 1888, regarding the Salt Bill;

10 Petition from Kabla Bapu Shet and others, owners of Salt Works in the Ghodbunder Taluka, dated 10th August, 1888, regarding the Salt Bill;

11. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862;

II. Bill No. 6 of 1885—A Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of estates held by certain superior landholders in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.—(Second Reading.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE COWASJEE COOKERJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for an order under section 26 of the Act, directing the Subordinate Judge at Aligarh to hold and retain the proceeds of sale of properties attached in suits or other moneys recovered under decrees until further orders of this court. It appeared that insolvent filed his petition on the 4th December 1865, and by an order bearing the same date all his estate and effects were vested in the Official Assignee, Mr. Turner. Insolvent had not applied for his discharge in the nature of a certificate either under section 59 or under section 60 of the Act. On information received to the effect that insolvent was possessed of considerable property, Mr. Turner obtained orders directing Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. of Calcutta, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bombay and Calcutta, the Bank of Bengal at Agra, the Agra Bank at the same place, and Messrs. Rustomjee and Co. of Aligarh, to hold and retain all stores, moneys, and properties belonging to the insolvent until further orders. Mr. Turner had also obtained an order for the examination of the insolvent under section 58 of the Act. It appeared further that the insolvent had filed suits against certain parties in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Aligarh and obtained decrees for Rs. 9,480, Rs. 1,730, and Rs. 1,793, and that the decrees were being executed there. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE PURSHOTUM NAROTUM.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for a creditor, applied that the hearing of the petition be adjourned till the first court day after the vacation. His lordship granted the application.

RE GEORGE CHARLES ROGERS.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy applied for leave to amend this insolvent's schedule, which was granted.

RE ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE.

Mr. Mankar also applied in this case for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE HARDEVDAS MADURAM.

Mr. Mankar moved for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent. A creditor opposed the application on the ground of concealment of property; and the application was rejected.

RE AMBARAM MUKAN.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—James Arthur Wilson, Shivrao Vithal, Dhondoo Ramjee, Hari Poonja, Shaik Mahomed Razak, Ramjee Bawajee, Luxmon Ballajee, Syed Noor Mahomed, Sugan Purshotum, Bega Dajee, Vishnu Sadoba and another, and Bannoo Havishallah Sheik.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is writing his answer to the allegations of the German physicians. The work will contain facsimiles of the late Emperor's handwriting, and other sketches, and will form not merely a personal defence of Sir Morell against the personal attacks made upon him, but it will contain an historical account of his long-continued daily intercourse with the Emperor. Every page will be submitted to the supervision of the Empress before it is passed for press.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ACTION FOR CALLS.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company *vs.* Munchershaw Burjorjee Wadia, in which Mr Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Harmusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Heming for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit by the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, against the defendant, as a registered holder of ten shares, to recover the amount of two calls, of Rs. 50 each per share, due respectively on the 15th March and the 2nd May, 1887, together with interest thereon, from the respective due dates, at 9 per cent. per annum, making in all the sum of Rs. 1,095-6-0. The defendant's name appears at p. 332 of the register of shareholders (Ex. E) as the holder by "allotment" of ten shares, numbered from 232 to 241, registered in March, 1887, the date being blank. Some time in February, 1886, the defendant signed a clause, at the end of a printed document purporting to be the proposed memo. of the association of a company then intended to be formed, whereby he agreed to take ten shares in the capital of the company. At the same time he also signed a printed document purporting to be the articles of association of the intended company. These two documents together formed Ex. B in the case. The company was not registered until the 23rd December, 1886, and then it was not the documents so signed by the defendant that were registered as the memo. and articles of the company, but others, of which those signed by the defendant are said to be a" duplicate or copy." It is not contended that there is any material variance beween the two sets of documents in their terms or condition. But it is said that by his letter of 8th October, 1886, to the promoters of the company before its formation and registration, and of course before any allotment of shares to himself, the defendant desired them to cancel the ten shares subscribed by him, and to refrain from registering any document bearing his signature. That such a letter written, is I think, fairly established. The defendant swears he wrote it on the date it bears, and is not contradicted. This in itself, perhaps, would not be a matter of such moment, for such an allegation would be difficult, if not impossible, of contradiction. But the defendant is corroborated as to the writing of such a letter on the date he states by a press copy of it (Ex. No. 7. bearing that date in its proper place at page 80 of his press-copy letter book. This copy is on the left-hand side of a page, on the right-hand side of which is one of another letter, dated 2nd October, 1886. Now though in several other places in the book are to be found two copies on the same page, yet it is unusual, at least about this date, to find any such two with so long an interval between them. At page 103 of the book occurs an instance of two copies in the same page of letters, with a considerable interval between their dates. But, here, that on the right-hand side of the page is dated 29th August, 1887, while that on the left is dated 5th May, 1887; while the letter on the preceding page is dated 15th August, 1887, page 105 of the book, which should contain letters, dated from 18th to 23th May, 1887, is missing if it appeared that a third letter had been written in the interval between those of the 2nd and 8th October, it would follow that the letter had not been copied in its right place in the book. If it further appeared that about the 18th or 20th May, 1887, plaintiffs were making such demands on the defendant as would make it natural to suppose that he replied to them in the spirit of the letter of 8th October, 1886, the suspicion might be justified that that letter was, in fact, written at a later date, but subsequently copied with the earlier date for the purpose of supporting the present defence. But neither of such circumstances does appear, for, on the one hand, there is nowhere any trace of any letter written by the defendant after or that of 2nd October, 1886, and before that of 8th October, 1886; nor, on the other hand, do the plaintiffs allege any notice of call or demand for payment by them on the defendant between 2nd April, 1887 and 25th May, 1887: while, even as to the letter of the latter date, the plaintiffs do not prove its delivery to the defendant and he denies its receipt. It follows, therefore, that there is nothing in the book itself which prevents it being accepted as a truthful record of the writing of the letters, whose copies it contains at the dates shown in those copies. But the occurrence of a copy of a letter written in May among the copies of letters written in August somewhat detracts from the value of the book as a record of the dates at which the originals were *copied*. Now if this letter was copied any letter than the 8th October, 1886, it must have remained in the defendant's possession after it was written. But of its despatch there is no evidence beyond the defendant's assertion that he gave it to one of his servants to be posted on the 8th October, 1886, and that it was not returned through the dead letter office, and the production of a postal despatch book containing a note (Ex. No. 18) in the handwriting of the servant, that a letter of that date addressed to the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, was posted on the same date. This servant was not examined as to the fact of posting such a letter. The entry of the letter addressed to the plaintiff company occurs in a list of allottment letters, demanding payment of the application deposit, addressed to shareholders in the Imperial Flour Mills Company, of which the defendant is an agent. But the plaintiff company is not a shareholder in the Imperial Flour Mills Company, nor was the letter of the 8th October, 1886, on the subject of allotment or deposit. There are also admitted errors in several entries in this postal despatch book; and, even apart from them, it does not seem to have been in kept such a manner as to preclude the possibility of noting the postage of a letter at any time. I think, therefore, proof fails of the posting of the letter of 8th October, 1886. Even if it did not, yet proof of the posting would at best only afforded a presumption of the receipt of that letter by the plaintiffs. But that presumption like any other, is capable of rebuttal. In the present case the plaintiffs positively deny that they ever received any such letter. In this they are corroborated, first, by the fact that there is no reference whatever to it in any of the subsequent correspondence till the defendant's letter of 19th April, 1888, (Ex. No. 3), written after service of the summons in this suit, and secondly, by the fact that on the 8th October, 1886, there was no such thing in existence as the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, to which the letter of that date is by the entry in the postal despatch book (Ex No. 18) said to have been addressed. I must, therefore, hold that the defendant fails to discharge the burden, which lies on him, of proving the cancellation of his agreement to take ten shares in the plaintiff company, which was admittedly made by him when he signed Ex. B. The question then arises, what is his position in regard to the plaintiffs by reason of that agreement remaining uncancelled? It is contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that, when, after registration, they accepted it, it became an agreement with the company binding on the defendant under the latter portion of section 45 of Act VI. of 1882—the Indian Companies' Act. I find some difficulty in following this argument. It seems to me that the signature of Ex. B by the defendant constituted, not a mere offer or proposal to be communicated to some one else for acceptance, but a complete agreement with the promoter to take shares in his company when he should have formed it. Such an agreement under the late Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, section 22, or under section 23 of the English Companies' Act, 1862, might possibly be argued to be capable of becoming an agreement with the company when formed; for the words there are "Every person who has agreed (not specifying with whom) to become a member of a company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the company." But such a construction evidently did not recommend itself to the mind of the late Chief Justice in deciding the Gujerat Spinning and Weaving Company *vs.* Girdhurlal (I. L. R. 5 Bom 425). The matter now, however, is beyond a doubt, for there is a material and significant difference in the wording of the present Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, section 45 of which says, "Every person who has agreed *with a company under this Act*, that is with a company after it has been formed, registered and commenced its existence as a company under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to become a member, &c." How a complete agreement with one person is to be converted into an agreement with another, or modified into a proposal for an agreement with another, I confess I cannot see. Still less can I understand how a man is to agree, "with a company under this Act," on the basis of a proposal made to another at a time when under the Act the company could have no existence. Nor do I think the promoter can be regarded as the agent of the defendant authorized to convey his proposal to the company, somewhat in the way that a broker for sale or purchase might be said to be first, because that is not the form of the agreement with him as evidenced by Ex. B; and, secondly, because when Ex. B was signed, neither company nor shares were in existence. Nor do I see why the Court should trouble itself to be astute in elaborating ingenious and complicated theories in favour of the plaintiffs in regard to substituted agreements, continuing proposals and the like, under the latter portion of section 45 of the Indian Companies' Act, when the plaintiffs had under the former portion of that section, a very simple means themselves to bind the defendant by his agreement with the promoter, by registering that company of the memo. and articles which he signed, but chose not to avail themselves of it. To my mind the simplest and most logical view to take of such a transaction as the present is this. This defendant, by signing Ex. B. entered into a complete agreement with the promoter to take shares in the company when formed, assuming, of course, that they would be allotted to him by the directors. Such agreement, had that document been registered as the memo. and articles of the company, would have become, by virtue of the former portion of section 45 of the Indian Companies' Act, an agreement with the company, and they might then have sued upon it. But, inasmuch as it was not so registered, it remained an agreement with the promoter, and cannot be regarded even as a proposal to the company, capable of being converted by their mere acceptance into an agreement with them. When communicated to the company by the promoter, it is, in regard to them, simply a piece of information of the defendant's willingness to become a holder of shares. If the company thereupon proceed to allot him the shares, the proposal, in fact, comes from them. They will then have to show that it was communicated to the defendant and accepted by him. I can see two difficulties in the way of this view. The first is that the promoter does not appear on the face of the document, signed by the defendant, as a party to the agreement contained in it. The second is that the cases show that a person is allowed to withdraw from the position of an intending shareholder at any time before the shares have been allotted to him. The first difficulty I do not think is a serious one. The document signed by the defendant purports on its face to be an agreement to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite his name. It is not an agreement with the company, for the company was not then in existence. It can, therefore, only be an agreement either with the other signatories, or with the promoter. It is not the former, for it is not pretended that the several signatories ever held any communication with each other. On the other hand, it is admitted the promoter, either directly or by his agents, requested each signatory to subscribe for shares. Therefore, their agreeing to do so was an agreement with him, the consideration for which was that he should proceed to get up the company, not that he should give them the shares, for the allotment of these would lie with the directors of the company when it was formed. It would no doubt be inequitable that, after a promoter, acting on the faith of such an agreement, had got up the company, the signatories should be allowed to back out of their undertaking to take shares. It is precisely to prevent such iniquity that the Legislature has provided the means, in the first part of section 45 of the Indian Companies Act, enabling the promoter, by registering the signed document as the memorandum and articles of the company, to turn what was an agreement with him alone, before the company was formed, into an agreement with the company when it has come into existence. But thes metamorphosis is effected in spite of the ordinary law of contract, by virtue of the special provision of the Act, conditionally on such registration. The second difficulty is, to my mind at first sight a more serious one. It may be said that the cases allowing and intending shareholder to withdraw before allotment shows that he is to be regarded as having made a proposal, not an agreement, inasmuch as a man may withdraw a proposal before acceptance, but cannot withdraw from an agreement once concluded. The answer is, first, that none of these cases, so far as I am aware, touch the question of the relation between the intending shareholders and the promoter, but only between the intending shareholder and the company, and it is a *non sequitur* to say that, because he is to be treated as having at the most made nothing more than a proposal to the company, therefore he has not made an agreement with the promoter; secondly, that each case is to be regarded in the light of its own circumstances. Those in which the intending shareholder expressed his intention in the form of an application or a proposal can hardly be directed authority in a case where the intention is expressed in the form of an absolute undertaking. Neither of these two difficulties is, to my mind, so insuperable as that in the way of regarding a complete agreement concluded with one person as a mere proposal to another not then in existence. The most that can be said, I think, is that the defendant's agreement with the promoter is to be regarded as an authority to the latter to convey the proposal involved in it to the company when formed. But to hold this would be to import into the agreement a term which it does not contain, and not necessary to it. There is in it no suggestion of an authority to the promoter to do anything. It is simply an agreement that the defendant will take a certain number of shares. To do this it is not necessary that the promoter should convey the proposal to the company when formed or that he should have the defendant's authority to do so, for the proposal might equally well come from the defendant himself. If it does not, the consequence no doubt, may be that the defendant is guilty of a breach of his agreement with the promoter. But for that he would be liable to the promoter, not to the company. It might be argued that it must have been the intention of the parties of the agreement in February, 1886, that the promoter should communicate the defendant's proposal to the company when formed, inasmuch as that seems the simplest and most natural course. But to this the answer is much the same as before. If that was the intention it was easy to express it. That course is not the only or necessary one. We ought not, on a mere speculation as to a supposed unexpressed intention of the parties to introduce an additional term into their agreement which they did not themselves see fit to insert. I know of no case in which it has been held that the signature before the formation of a company of an agreement to take shares at the foot of an unregistered copy of the memorandum and articles of association subsequently registered is a proposal to the company to take shares. If there is, it seems to me it would be an authority for the proposition that an agreement with a man to make an offer on marriage to his unborn daughter when *sui juris* is a proposal on which the lady could maintain an action for breach of promise of marriage without showing that the father, in informing her of the agreement, was acting as the agent of his friend authorized to communicate the offer. I wish I could have had the advantage of hearing the point fully argued It was merely suggested, and I was told that the current of opinion seemed lately to be setting in that direction. But the only authority for the suggestion was an unreported decision of Scott, J in the case of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, *vs.* Lamb, on the re-trial, in the High Court, of suit No 489J of 1888 in this Court. By the courtesy of the plaintiff's attorneys I have been supplied with a certified copy of the notes of the judgment of Scott, J., in that case. From these I find that the decision is not an express authority for holding that the signature of an agreement with the promoter to take shares at the foot of an unregistered copy of the proposed memorandum and articles of association of an intended company is or becomes a proposal to the company when formed. No doubt it was so treated in that case, but only for the purpose of showing that the proposal, if any, was withdrawn before acceptance. The learned judge held, on the evidence before him, that the defendant in that case had notified in time to the company his intention of not taking the shares. That being so he held that even if the agreement with the promoter were regarded as a proposal to the company, it had been withdrawn. But the case does not lay down that such an agreement as the present with the promoter is a proposal to the company. I must, therefore, decide the point according to my lights. Finding, as a fact, that the defendant's agreement to take ten shares in the plaintiff company, when formed, was a complete agreement with the promoter and finding no evidence of any authority from the defendant to the promoter to communicate this agreement to the company when formed as a proposal to them, I hold that it can no more be held a continuing proposal to than a concluded agreement with, the company on the simple ground that I find nothing in this case to take it out of the clear rule of law that a mere agreement with one person cannot be afterwards taken advantage of by another who was not then so much as in existence; and I decline to be the first to give effect to a theory new to me, the effect of which seems to introduce a curious modification into, if it does not entirely revolutionize, what I conceive to be settled law. This being so, the plaintiffs' intimation to the defendant that they had allotted him shares, which, it is admitted, they gave by several letters, must be regarded as a proposal from them that he should become a shareholder. The burden will then lie on the plaintiffs of proving that this proposal was accepted by the defendant. The fact that he had some thirteen months before intimated his willingness to take shares by his agreement with the promoter may be regarded as some evidence tending to prove the likelihood, of his accepting the proposal of the company. But it is no conclusion. It loses some weight by the lapse of time and some by the fact that the company was not then in existence. For in the interval circumstances might occ

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connish's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey-coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case net scarfs.
5 „ coloured border grey dhoties.
1 „ grey half hose, 9, 9½, 10 inches.
1 „ coloured cotton flannel.
2 „ white handkerchiefs.
4 „ grey shirtings.

A quantity of English wine, claret, champagne, whisky, &c., in cases of 1 dozen quarts.

On account of the concerned—
103 dozen damaged reeds of various sizes, ex s.s. Ashton Hall.

AN AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instruction from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., G. I. P. Railway Company's Landing Contractors to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., a lot of about 75 tons of Cardiff Coal recovered by the G. I. P. Railway Company's contractors in July last from a barge sunk alongside the s.s. Dragoman in the harbour. The same is lying on the above Railway Company's premises at Wadi Bunder, Masagaon, where it may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent. This coal being sold to recover the expenses for salving the same.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, September 6, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

VALUABLE VACANT GROUND (also 2 sheds for removal) at Oomercarry Row, near Doongary Bazaar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Oomercarry old Jail, near Doongary Bazaar, by order of Mr. Peerbhoy Damjee the following valuable vacant ground:—

All that piece of Fazundary Land only situate without the Fort of Bombay at Oomercarry 1st Row, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 3,337 and 3,338 and street Nos. 44-45, containing by admeasurement about (300) square yards and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Khoja Alladin Premjee, and on the south by the house of Ally Shaheb Bahir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Also THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., materials of 2 sheds of Doongary Bazaar for removal as also loose materials consisting of Posts, Beams, Seantlings, Rafters, Khankee stones, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 6, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. in the value of Silver took place in London yesterday, and private telegrams say that the metal was firm at Reuter's quotation of 42½d. per ounce. In Rupee Securities also there was a further rise of ¼ per cent. in both Fours and Four-and-a-half per cents. at £67¾ and £69¾, respectively. Consols are called £98⅜ *ex dividend*, against Monday's quotation of 99½ *cum. div.* Indian Sterling Loan is again quoted at 104¾. In Paris, Rentes were unchanged at 105½. The market rate of discount on Indian Bank Bills in London was put up ¼ per cent. yesterday, say to 3 per cent.

Although still firm in tone, Linseed and Rapeseed were unchanged in rates in Mincing Lane, as also was Poppyseed. In Coffee, however, which was also firm, an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation is reported.

The Wheat Market was steady, and prices were unaltered, with the exception of that for Club No. 2, which was 3 d. per quarter higher to arrive *vid* the Canal.

COTTON in Liverpool closed only steady last evening, Surats also. Monday's Sales were actually 3,000 bales more than reported, making the large total of 18,000 bales for that day; yesterday they summed up 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats.

Spot Mid-Uplands remained at 5⅞d., and the only further change in Surats was an advance of 1-16 in "Fine" Broach, at 5 5-16d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d. higher for September-October, and 1-32d. up in all other positions.

The Manchester Market had been firm, and an advance of 1d. in 7lbs. and 8½lbs. Grey Shirtings of good quality, and of ⅜d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist had been established; but other quotations come unchanged.

Spot Mid.-Uplands in New York declined ⅛ cent yesterday from Saturday's price, at 10⅜ cents; but December Futures were 14 points higher, 9·70 cents.

Here, the day has been almost a blank in Cotton, the only transaction in ready stuff reported being a purchase of 200 bales of Julgaum at Rs. 199½ per candy. The feeling with regard to forward business has been tame, and contracts for the next crop could have been made at half a rupee below yesterday's rates for most growths. The New York telegram arrived late, however, and it may be that in the Bazaar to-night operators will see some encouragement for bull transactions in the advance in American Futures. Meantime we only hear of a little "Good" Bengal having been booked for January delivery, at Rs. 167 per candy.

WHEAT continues in but moderate request, the enhanced price of the stuff itself, higher Freights, and a hardening Exchange, all militating against export business, and transactions have been on a limited scale again to-day. Quotations are quite unchanged, however, and the tone of the market has been steady.

SEEDS.—A small business only is now passing in any description. *Linseed* is steady at previous rates; but *Rapeseed* has declined an anna per cwt., and we now quote *Yellow Guzerat*, at Rs. 7-13; *Yellow Cawnpore*, at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1; and *Red Cawnpore*, at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	338 bales.
Wheat	31,811 cwt.
Linseed	4,179 „
Rapeseed	6,544 „

FREIGHTS have been rather quiet to-day, but rates are not quotably lower. The Knight of St. George (s) has, we hear, been chartered for a second voyage at 20s. per ton for January loading.

EXCHANGE again opened firm at yesterday's closing rates, both for ready and forward business, and transactions to a moderate extent have taken place in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 5-16d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for future delivery; also in private Demand at 1s. 4 7-32d. for this and next year. In Bank Paper, however, we hear of but little doing, though Banks are willing sellers at our quotations; but some Telegraphic has been sold, for October transfer, at 1s. 4 5-32d. It is expected that Council Drafts will have gone at about 1s. 4 5-32d., and we close steady, but with rates a little uncertain as usual on a Wednesday evening:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 5-32d.	1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4 5 32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight .	1s. 4¼d.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do	1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.	1s. 4 11-32d.	
Francs do	1s. 7½ to 1 7-32		

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established to-day in Fours, and the market has been steady at 100 15-16 for cash, 100 13-16 for the next account, and 100⅜ for the end of October, 104¾ being still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—A quiet market as to business, and a dull and drooping feeling as to Mill Scrip generally, have been the features most noticeable to-day. We have few alterations to make in our last list, and they are all in one direction in favour of buyers. Mahalukshmi Mill shares have declined Rs. 20. Alliance, Maneckjee Petit, City of Bombay, Oriental, and Star of India, Rs. 5 each; and Luckmidas Khimji and People of India, Rs. 2½ each. Bombay-Burma trading first issue, are Rs. 25 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	875
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	925
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Co poration	61,111	100	all	17½ do	849
National Bank of India	87,32	3125		5 per.	125
		25)			
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1 210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	600	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,10.	1,10.	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	40)	40)	Rs. 2)	240
Bellary	63)	1,00)	1,00)	Rs. 2)	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20)	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	1725
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,33	1,33	Rs. 6 0	500
East India Press Co.	(	00	1,00	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0			265
Fort Press Co.	150	6,50	6,50	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	500	600	60)	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	600	60)	Rs. 95	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	24)	48)	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manuf. Co	1,00	250	25)	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	40	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	60)	60)	Rs. 60	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	800	80)	80	Rs. 3,	80
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	69)	80)	80)	Rs. 10	315
Sind Press Co.	450	2,050	75	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10)	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12)	440
Swadeshi Press Co.	50)	500	50)		1,225
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,00)	1,00	P	550
					660
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	6100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	6100	...	..	..
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	120	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,010
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2 000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-0
Carolas	„ 24)
Mexican Dollars	„ 22-3
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 22-0
Bar Silver, 17/ bottoness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23 13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23 13-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-13
Pekin	„ 23 7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104)
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
Paris Municipal Loan	231
Port Trust Bonds	97-12

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GALPIN—HALLAM—September 5, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. A. Sellar, George Galpin, to Hannah Hallam, widow of the late John Hallam of Igatpuri.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 20, at Nalsal Tal, the wife of Surgn.-Major A Anderson, M. S., of a son.
La TOUCHE—August 24, at Bellary, the wife of H C D La Touche, of a daughter.
MAYES—August 20, at Chakrata, the wife of Mr C A Mayes, P W Department, Burma, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—September 1, at "Kenilworth," Lahore, the wife of Mr James Albert Robinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

DANN—August 21, at Allahabad, George Wallis, infant child of Rev Geo J Dann, Baptist Missionary Society, aged 10 months and 13 days.
DONALD—August 26, at Dehra Doon, Eleanor Maxwell, dearly loved daughter of Henry and Ellen Donald.
ELLIS—September 2, at St. Thomas' Mount, Mary Blodwen, daughter of the Rev J R Ellis, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 15 days.
FARMER—September 1, at Bangalore, William Farmer, aged 69.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

ON a recent occasion when the Bombay Corporation was discussing the action of the Government of India limiting the period for the repayment of Municipal loans to forty years, a reference was made to the alarm and anxiety which had been created at home by the reckless borrowing of local authorities. For some time past it has been seen that the course of things threatened the country with an indebtedness more onerous than the National Debt for which Parliament is responsible. A member of the Corporation present declared that he did not believe there was any danger of the kind, inasmuch as he had never heard of it. This contribution to the financial wisdom of the Corporation satisfied other members who knew as little of the subject as the sceptic. But what are the facts? They are not difficult to arrive at. They cannot be called into question by any one who has taken the trouble to master the A. B. C. of local finance administered by local bodies, not in England only but in America and in France. The off-hand repudiation of the possibility of local borrowing exceeding due limits backed up by stout denial of the existence of any tendency of the kind was hazarded in the face of specific instances which had been given in these columns of scores of English towns, some of the first magnitude, which had become involved in debt and found the assessable value of their property decreasing while the claims of the creditor were accumulating. One of those English cities is Manchester. Even in the Metropolis the eightpenny precept which Sir Richard Temple sent to the local authorities had to be converted in Lambeth into a nine-penny rate, on account of the decrease in the rateable value of the property in that district. Of course, the effect of such enhancement of the rate of assessment is still further to diminish the value of local property by adding to its burthens. We gave the heavy percentage of local indebtedness per head in many provincial towns of England. Without recapitulating what we then stated—showing that Birmingham owes £18-12 per head and Manchester still more, while its assessable property has fallen half a million sterling in value, and that Bradford is indebted to the amount of £22-16 per head—we will now show that the danger is even more considerable than we stated it to be, and that the tendency to run into debt is so pronounced and so difficult to deal with that it is absolutely necessary to apply a very strong brake, held by a firm hand. We state this while fully recognising that in a special case like that of the Tansa water-works, where a portion of the capital has been borrowed for a long series of years, it is inconvenient and pedantic to borrow the remainder for a different period. The Government of India have ordered that no local loans shall in future run for a longer period than forty years. In all ordinary cases this period is not open to any objection on the score of being too short. It is rather open to question whether the twenty years' limit which has been spoken of in England would not in the long run prove the safest, bringing into play a larger degree of present responsibility in regard to the outlay of large sums of money.

The facility of borrowing is the great source of temptation. The American cities have been plunged heavily into debt by raising loans beyond their means. Mr. H. G. Adams, who has written a work on the subject of Public Debts, states the property in such cities rapidly deteriorates under the pressure of the fiscal burthens, and cities otherwise very advantageously situated under these circumstances cease to grow. In France before the time of the Second Empire the departments were free from debt and the communes nearly so. Under Napoleon III the communes borrowed over five hundred millions of francs, an amount nearly doubled under the Republic. Paris in 1880 had a city debt of two thousand two hundred and ninety-five millions of francs. The interest and sinking fund now form an item of four millions sterling per annum. The city debt is forty pounds per head, over and above the national debt of thirty-eight pounds per head. The rateable value of the city is twenty-four millions, about ten pounds per head. The annual expenditure of the city is five pounds per head. The metropolitan debt of London is thirty-six millions, a mere trifle compared to that of Paris. Still, good progress has been made. The debt has increased twenty-seven per cent. in five years—more than twice the rate of increase of the population. Taking the population of London at four millions, every Londoner owes £9, and has to find £3-3-6 annual taxes. Mr. Adams shows that Municipal debts grow more rapidly than taxable property or population. That tendency is so strong that it may almost be regarded as a natural law. The difficulty of effectively controlling the expenditure of borrowed money is very great. We have seen that even in London the Metropolitan Board of Works has not succeeded in getting full value for the expenditure incurred. In the case of the London School Board the allegations made have not been substantiated, but it is nevertheless significant of at least the possibility of laxity that it can be believed that many of the school houses rest upon foundations which exist only on paper and in the accounts. It may be doubted whether the administration of millions of money can be effected with entire satisfaction by boards composed of heterogeneous individuals who have no particular training for the work, and who do not and cannot be expected to give to it their whole time and attention. As M. Waddington has pointed out in his contributions to the *Nineteenth Century* on the Local-Self Government system in France the distinction is carefully observed between the consultative functions of the local Councils and the executive powers, which is exclusively reserved for one responsible agent. This distinction is not observed in the United Kingdom, but it exists in Bombay, where the Municipal Commissioner is the responsible head of the executive, and the Corporation is a governing body holding the purse-strings. The eagerness with which the proposal to execute all new works out of borrowed money was accepted by the Corporation was quite in accordance with the whole drift of local finance of late years. The other side of the question was not even glanced at. It is the same everywhere once the art of borrowing has been learned. The tendency to reckless borrowing prevails in France to even greater extent than in England, though not greater than in America. The tendency seems to be innate, and it requires to be recognised, provided for, and controlled. Nothing can be gained by ignoring it, and still less by denying its existence. The teaching of the statistics of municipal finance presented by the Local Government Board to Parliament establishes the fact that the expenditure for local purposes in England has increased more than two and a half times as rapidly as the population and the indebtedness has increased more than three times as rapidly. The increase cannot be wholly avoided; it is a part of the price which must be paid for the progress of civilization. But it is a portent which cannot be neglected at the peril of eventual disaster.

THE annual review which the Registrar of Native Publications has made of the literature of 1887 in the Bombay Presidency does not point to the existence of much original literary activity in the Presidency. It is true that nearly twelve hundred of the publications of the year are classified as original publications, but if the general description that is given of them by Mr. Sathe be true this is by no means the golden age of vernacular literature. The champions of that literature are probably ready with the answer that the scant encouragement given to the vernaculars by the powers that be, and especially by the Universities, has all to do with this. On the other hand the additions in English to the literature of the Presidency were not important. Dorab Dastur Peshotan's "Civilization of the Ancient Iranians," though a valuable book, is only a translation; while Dr. Khory's "Materia Medica of Western India," though extremely curious, and not without interest as a contribution to folklore, for which however it was never intended, is of less value as a scientific work, for which we believe it was. There is much in the review that recalls the fact that 1887 was the year of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, for in well nigh every one of the vernaculars biographies of her Majesty and records of her reign were published. The Guzerati books of the year were again more numerous than those in any other of the other vernaculars. Here, as in the Mahratti literature of the year, there are many evidences, of the tendencies of the time in the direction of social change and reform. Thus a Guzerati writer has devoted a biography to Kursundas Mulji, the outspoken and enlightened Bhattia who exposed the orgies of the Vallabacharya *cultus* in Bombay ten or twelve years since. The Guzerati drama again takes social questions within its somewhat wide orbit, and the playwrights of the year found themes in early marriage, bigamy, and gambling. In the Mahratti literature of the year this class of subjects is also fully treated. Following in the wake of an eminent Bengali physician, whose warnings on this subject deserve to be spread far and wide some Mahratti writers have discussed the question of the age of marrying from the physiological point of view. And as there are people in the world who will not believe the teachings of science, but who will believe the Shastras, it is interesting to find that Mr. Athalaye in an address to the Hindu Union Club of Bombay, gave the authority of the Shastras for the opinion that the orthodox marriageable age for boys is sixteen, and for girls between eleven and fourteen—a considerable advance upon the customary age, but a good deal behind Dr. Deshmukh's standard which, recognizing only physiological laws, fixes the age at which men should marry at twenty-five to thirty, and that of women at between sixteen and twenty. This is not the standard prevailing in Europe only, but at least one important community in Western India—the Prabhus—conform to it more or less. It would be interesting to learn if the morals of that community are thought to be the worse because they enter upon marriage much more deliberately than their neighbours. One of the Mahratti writers, in decrying European therapeutics, and insisting upon the right of the Indian people to physic themselves in their own way and with their own drugs, sets a bad example to European pharmacologists, who, however, seem on the whole disposed to follow Moliere's advice; and pick up every good thing wherever they find it, whether in the Materia Medica of East or West. In the historical literature of the year, which does not seem to have been abundant, the most conspicuous thing is a Mahratti reproduction of the letters of Nana Farnavis, the well-known Minister of the Peshwa. Nana, in one of his letters, is good enough to describe the English as treacherous, and his editor, under cover of the full liberty which the English rule allows to hostile writers, describes that rule as designing, and declares that it has made the natives of India vicious and penniless. The conservative elements in vernacular literature show themselves in many ways. A Guzerati writer, for example, in a book named the "Pious Lady," reprobates the efforts made to secure for Hindu women the liberty enjoyed by their sisters in Europe. Another writer endeavours to establish a scientific justification for the ceremonies enjoined in the Zoroastrian religion. It would be not quite reasonable to pronounce judgment on the literary products of Western India upon such material as Mr. Sathe's report gives. But there is enough in it to prompt the question "Where would be the source of intellectual growth in India if the supply of Western literature were cut off?"

A WRITER in the *Pioneer* boldly pronounces for the annexation of a portion of the Agror Valley as a means of punishing the hillmen for the murder of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, and of preventing a repetition of similar occurrences. He takes shelter behind Lord Lytton's condemnation of simply punitive expeditions on the ground that they leave no permanent mark behind them, and that the people punished point in triumph to the fact that their territory has been evacuated after all. The authority cited is not of the highest, nor is the reason alleged one of the strongest, even when it is strengthened by the consideration that the territory in question, like the vineyard of Naboth, is fair to see and worth having. It is easy enough to argue that by taking in a little more of the Black Mountain we strengthen our strategical position. Possibly this is so, although when the border line was marked out there was no obvious disposition on the British side to let all the good things go to the other people. Strategy is a rather large word to use in this connection. The Hazara country lies wide of the line along which the serious operations of the future will be conducted, but it is not outside the ken of the mountain tribes whom we desire to keep open the Khyber Pass, whose attachment to us, interested as it would by no means be strengthened by any new reminder that the era of annexation is not closed. Besides, the moralities of the matter are not quite unworthy of consideration, and even Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have something to say about "making the punishment fit the crime." The crime happens in this case to have been contributed to by the courageous indifference to danger of the two gallant victims, and atrocious though it was, it would adequately be met by a few wholesome hangings and a heavy fine upon the pastoral wealth of the murderers and their associates. As to the necessity of annexation, judged from the point of view of self-defence, it is difficult to see how a power which can send eight thousand men to punish the offence of the inhabitants of a grazing village can raise that plea. The Government, however, have so far kept to themselves the reasons for organizing the expedition on so large a scale.

THE *Ardrossan Herald* of August 10th gives a portrait of Sir William Wedderburn, a Liberal Candidate for North Ayrshire, with a memoir of that gentleman's Indian career. The present incumbent of the seat is the Hon. H. F. H. Elliott, a Unionist Liberal, who had a walk over in 1886, having beaten the Conservative opponent in 1885 by 5,760 votes against 4,740, the Liberal majority being 960. The Conservatives had carried the seat in 1874 and 1880. Sir William Wedderburn has family influence on his side, but it must be up-hill work to oust the sitting member, who will no doubt have the support of the Conservative minority to set against the Liberal votes which will be thrown against him as one of the Unionist supporters of the present Ministry. Nevertheless Sir William Wedderburn is confident of success, and is actively pursuing his electoral campaign. A strong plank of his platform is Home Rule for Scotland—in truth a reversion to the traditional politics of his family, which was Tory and supported the Stuart cause, the first Radical being Sir William's father Sir John Wedderburn, who acquired what the biographer speaks of as "broader views" during the thirty years he spent in the Bombay Presidency as a Member of the Civil Service and Accountant-General. But though to be a Scottish Home Ruler is in accordance with the Wedderburn tradition, Sir William cannot be accused of being a Separatist, for it is mentioned with pride in the *Ardrossan Herald* that in 1296 Walter de Wedderburn was one of the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick on Tweed. This may fairly be set against the fact that Sir John Wedderburn fought at the battle of Culloden for the Young Pretender, and was executed therefor on Clenington Common. Sir William's rival has also family incidents of at least equal significance to explain away; he is the third son of the Earl of Minto, and the first Earl of Minto was Governor-General of India. He must explain this and say that as for himself he was in the House before he was elected at all, having been one of its clerks.

DR. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE has just received recognition as Lecturer on Midwifery in the Extra Academical School of Medicine in Edinburgh, after passing all the examinations before a committee of the conjoint Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. This is the first instance of the admission of a woman as lecturer in a public school, and it is singularly appropriate that the woman should be Miss Jex-Blake, who headed the movement for securing a medical education to women in Edinburgh eighteen years ago, and that the College should be the one where she and her friends were mobbed and pelted on their way to their classes.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI OF BARODA has contributed one hundred and fifty rupees to the Funds of the Poona National Indian Association.

MR. LEWIS MOORE, acting Judge of South Malabar, has granted an order sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Henry Rhodes Walton Morgan on a charge of perjury in connection with the Morgan-Ross adultery case.

A PARAGRAPHIST of a London evening paper has been at the pains to look up the files of the *Bombay Gazette* and has found an extract or two suitable for present needs:—

Mr. Maclean, now Tory M.P. for Oldham, expressed some opinions in the *Bombay Gazette*, while he was editor of that journal, which his recent political speeches invest with a special interest. In the Bombay paper of 29th May, 1878, in an article on the partition of Turkey, he wrote his opinion of

TELEGRAMS.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, SEPT. 5.

An open air meeting of two thousand people was held here yesterday to appoint a Congress Electoral Committee. Mr. Chinnasawmy Pillay presided, and the objects and aims of the Congress were explained by Mr. G. Subramania Ayer, editor of the *Hindu*. An influential committee was appointed.

FAMINE IN LOWER BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The late floods in Lower Bengal have proved everywhere disastrous, resulting in heavy losses to the agricultural population. As usual Cuttack has fared worst. Since 1883 there has been recurring failure of crops, and if a correspondent of a vernacular paper is to be relied upon, the distress at Angul has been intensified into famine. Already thirty-two deaths from starvation occurred. Government has been applied to for relief, but no reply has been received, although rents are being collected by distraint on cattle and household goods.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day Sir Charles Aitchison, in moving that the Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases be passed, said, it was intended to deal with the cantonment question in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments which had been under consideration for several years past, and had recently been submitted to Local Governments for their opinions. It was proposed to exclude from cantonments persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and to organise a system of voluntary hospital relief. In the meantime the cantonment authorities had received orders that the existing rules were to be so worked that there should be no compulsory examination, registration, or granting of licenses.

Mr. Elsmie said the Act had never been in force in the Punjab, and therefore with regard to that province he had no objection to the proposed measure. He wished, however, to guard against being understood to mean that the Act belonged to the class of legislation which should be removed from the Statute Book as being opposed to good policy in India.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SHAN STATES.

Mr. Scoble introduced a Bill to supplement provisions of Upper Burma Laws Act 1886 with respect to the Shan States. During the last two years considerable progress had been made in the settlement of the relations between the Shan States and the British Government, and the main feature of the Bill was to vest the administration of civil and criminal justice and the collection of revenue in the person recognised for the time being by the Government of India as the chief of each State.

ALTERATIONS IN THE AGROR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The 40th Bengal Infantry takes the place of the 20th Punjab Infantry in the second column of the Black Mountain expedition. The 24th Punjab Infantry remains in the third column, and the 2nd Sikhs remains in the reserve.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

An appeal by Kunjen Menon to the High Court has been fixed for next Wednesday. Messrs. Grant and Wedderburn, barristers, with Sankara Menon Vakil, will appear for the prisoner, and the Advocate-General for the Government. Great interest is felt by the natives.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, SEPT. 5.

Two meetings were held at the Cantonments and City on the 2nd and 3rd instants, Sardar Mookhasingh and Pandit Shahzadaram presiding. The audience numbered 500 and 300 persons respectively. Half of them were Mahomedans; the other communities were also well represented. Mr. Bhimjee exhaustively explained the aims and objects of the Congress. The speech, which was in Urdu, was highly appreciated and applauded.

Miss Carleton, M. D., graced the City meeting. Three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, and the Congress.

Mr. Bhimjee is going to Delhi to-night.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

Lord Dufferin before leaving India will be entertained at a banquet, by the Byculla Club, on the 16th December.

It is probable that Sir Mackenzie Wallace may take leave of Lord Dufferin when his Excellency sails from Bombay, and travelling by the Persian Gulf pay a visit to Bokhara and Samarcand, thus going through Central Assia to Russia, and so to England by the middle of next summer.

Captain Burn, of the Viceroy's Staff, goes as Aide-de-Camp to General McQueen on the Agror Expedition, and Captain Lord Binning as orderly officer to Brigadier General Galbraith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	£5-1
8¼ " "	£6-1
40s. Mule Twist	£0-0½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜ exd.
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
5 per cent.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43½

OLD CHELTONIANS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 5.

I have already wired to you the result of the cricket match between Poona and the Old Cheltonians. No public school in the old country is more successful than Cheltenham College in passing candidates into the different branches of the service and, as a natural consequence, no large military station in India is without a goodly sprinkling of Old Cheltonians, who are generally able to pick a good eleven, and always equal to furnishing a number of "good men and true" for any gathering around the convivial board. The meeting this year was particularly good, not only on account of the very interesting and closely-contested cricket match, but also because of the number of "the boys" who were present, and the pleasant ending to the friendly contest. You have hitherto only seen the first day's doings, and I therefore now append the full score of the cricket match :—

OLD CHELTONIANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Francis, b Kilkelly	8	c Rice, b Kilkelly	63
Caldecott, b Muir-Mackenzie	2	b Kilkelly	0
Pottinger, b Kilkelly	16	b Kilkelly	3
Jevers, b Muir-Mackenzie	3	b Muir-Mackenzie	0
Steele, b Kilkelly	3	b Muir-Mackenzie	0
Buck, b Muir-Mackenzie	1	b Challenor	1
Clowes, b Muir-Mackenzie	1	not out	20
Russell, not out	11	c and b Challenor	23
Hamilton, b Kilkelly	1	b Challenor	1
Walter, b Muir-Mackenzie	0	lbw	14
Gell, b Muir-Mackenzie	1	b Muir-Mackenzie	13
Extras	3	Extras	23
Total	50	Total	197

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Twiss, c Russell, c Clowes	6	b Clowes	21
Doole, b Hamilton	29	b Clowes	13
Rice, st Pottinger, b Clowes	5		
Cox, b Clowes	2	not out	50
Talbot, b Clowes	7	b Francis	0
Wilson, b Hamilton	1	b Clowes	3
Challenor, b Clowes	3	run out	8
Bush, st Pottinger, b Clowes	0	not out	6
Biddulph, b Clowes	0		
Kilkelly, not out	0	b Francis	41
Muir-Mackenzie, b Hamilton	5	b Francis	21
Extras	10	Extras	13
Total	63	Total	180

The wicket could not well have been improved upon, playing fast and true, and the present state of the Gymkhana Club ground fairly confutes the ideas of the *laudatores temporis acti* who stuck to the old Gymkhana with such persistency. It is true that the old ground is drier, because not so level; but given a break in the rains, the present Gymkhana ground is equally good and far more convenient, while it is hoped that by next year a dry wicket, for use specially in unfavourable weather, will have been arranged for. The pitch upon which this match was played scarcely shows a mark, and a better could not be desired. The fielding of both sides was excellent throughout the match, which was about the best played on the ground since it was first used. For the Cheltonians, Mr. Clowes covered himself with glory by taking 4 wickets in four consecutive balls in the first innings, and taking 7 wickets in 60 balls with a loss of 40 runs. On the side of Poona, Muir-Mackenzie took 6 wickets in 63 balls for 27 runs, and Kilkelly 4 wickets in 60 balls for 20 runs. In the second innings there was some good scoring, Cox carrying his bat for 50, while Kilkelly had put together 44 before he was bowled by Francis.

In the evening a most successful "Old Cheltonian Dinner" was brought off at the Gymkhana Club, covers being laid for 42, of whom 31 were "old boys."

The menu card was very tastefully got up, displaying on the outside a view of the school and on the inside the band programme and menu. The band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers played a choice selection during dinner.

At the conclusion of the dinner, after the usual loyal patriotic toasts, General Pottinger, chairman, rose and made a lengthy speech, praising the school, especially noting the fact that many old Cheltonians, including self, sent their children there. His two sons had the advantage of being thrashed by the same master as himself. Cheltenham always held a high place in cricket, and he was glad to hear that the old school won the matches against the Marlborough and Clifton Colleges this year. He considered the school one of the best in England, and wished it every success. The General concluded by proposing the health of Captain Steele, honorary secretary of this gathering.

Captain Steele briefly responded, and said he was nine years at Cheltenham and never rose very high, having done so little in school. He was now trying to do something out of school in organising these gatherings. He thanked General Pottinger for the kind manner in which he proposed his health.

After dinner a smoking concert was given. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie presided at the piano, Major Western Challenge, Messrs. Moore, Buck, Corbyn, Mainwaring, Peyton, and others supplying the vocal element. About two in the morning all joined hands and sang Auld Lang Syne, followed by the National Anthem. The party then dispersed.

There was no O. C. dinner last year, and the last occasion on which it was held was on the 4th September, 1886, at the conclusion of the match in which the Old Cheltonians beat Poona by 97 runs. On that occasion there were present :—

Colonel K. Jopp, R. E., (Chairman); Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Borrodaile, C.B., R.A.; Majors * E. H. Fitzherbert, Roy. Lan. Regt.; S. Babington, B.S.C.; Reilly, B.S.C.; and Hogg, Poona Horse; Captains A.W. Bell, 16 Bo. I.; D. De Hoghton, N. Lanc. Regt.; C. S. Skipton, R. A.; Gerald Martin, R. E.; H. C. Hogg, 3rd Bo. L. Cavy.; L. L. Steele, E. York Regt.; and *F. Hughes, R. Dub. Fus.; Lieutenants Carter, B. S. C.; Carthew Yarstoun, Poona Horse; *H. Clowes, B.S.C.; *J. Francis, B.S.C.; F. Long, R.E.; W. Alexander, R.A.; A. M. Ferryman, Ox. L. I.; J. P. Langley, R. A.; *M. Williams, R. A.; and *A. Phayre, 3rd Bo. L. Cav.; Messrs. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S.; *H. T. Ommaney, C.S.; E. Grey, C.S.; H. Gell, W. S. Howard, *J. Pottinger, *J. Dunsterville, *F. W. Francis, *R. Mactier, J. Christian, and R. Trevithick.

The following are the names of those who were present this year :—

Brigr.-Genl. B. Pottinger, R. A., (Chairman) Lieut.-Cols. S. Babington, B. S. C.; and *F. Caldecott, R.A.; Major C. M. Western, R.A.; * Captains L. L. Steele, E. York Regiment; W. Quentin, Bo. S.C.; G. E. Evens, Bo. S.C.; F. A. Wilkinson, Rl. Fus.; J. M. Candy, Bo. S. C.; *B. Russell, R.E.; J. McN. Walter, Devon. Regt.; *Lieutenants H. Clowes, Bo. S. C.; F. R. De Butts, R.A.; H. Corbyn, R.H.A.; A. Phayre, 3rd Bo. L. Cavy.; *C. de C. Hamilton, R.A.; * W. T. Back, Durham L I.; * W. F. Walter, Lanc. Fusls.; * O. G. Levers, 3rd Mad. Cavy.; P. R. Legh, Bo. S.C.; H. Benn, Bo. S.C.; W. Couran, Bo. S.C.; A. E. Gordon, R.A.; and M. A. Humphreys, Loy. N. Lanc.-Regnt.; Messrs. * F. W. Francis, *J. Pottinger, H. T. Ommaney, C.S.; W. S. Howard, *H. Gell, and J. Dunsterville.

[Note.—Those marked thus* played in the O. C.'s eleven.]

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence in your to-day's issue, signed "Islam Sadik," a phrase, by the way, which is perfectly nonsensical, let the facts be known to the public that in the first place your correspondent is quite wrong in connecting only Messrs. Munshi and Hakim with obtaining the concurrence of ignorant masses. The inviters of the public Mahomedan meeting which took place on the 4th ultimo were six leading members of different sections of the Mahomedan community, including the Shams-ul-Ulama, Kazi Abdul Latif Sahib of Bombay, and the gathering of about 200 was represented by respectable gentlemen of every section of the Muslims and presided over by his Highness Aga Akbar Shah. Your correspondent ought to apologise for calling such a meeting a meeting of the ignorant masses. The decision arrived at by this large and influential meeting remains unaltered. In the second place your correspondent is not right in stating that "The Anjuman-i-Islam boasts of hundreds of members from all classes of the Mahomedan community." There are not more than a hundred and fifteen members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, more than half of whom do not pay their subscriptions and refuse to be called members of the said institute; but their names are only retained for honour's sake. So it leaves only about fifty real members, who cannot represent the three hundred thousand Mohamedans of Bombay. There are several Anjumans among the Musalmans of Bombay, but none of them is a representative association. Hence general meetings have occasionally been invited for important purposes. If your correspondent boasts of having hundreds of members of the Anjuman, why were there not more than twenty members present (including the two dissenters) to give their votes in the Anjuman's last meeting on such an important subject? The public Mahomedan meeting having passed their verdict, no one cares to interfere with the resolution of so few men, whether it is in favour or against the Indian National Congress. A delegate or delegates from the so-called Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay may be welcome to the Congress, if it may be approved of, but it should be distinctly understood that he represents only twenty individuals.

Aug. 5. A TRUE BELIEVER.

P. S.—It should not be forgotten that the Anjuman-i-Ahbab has also passed a resolution against the Congress.

GYMKHANA SPORTS AT NUSSEERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

After having twice postponed our Gymkhana meeting on account of heavy rain, it came off a few days since. It was quite a pleasure to see so many people collected together to do honour to the occasion, and the grand stand for a wonder looked quite lively, and the enclosures were crowded with the men of the garrison and bazaar people. The Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers as well as their new Drums and Fifes were present, and Mr. Brown, their bandmaster, is to be congratulated on the excellent way they played, as it is no easy task keeping a band up to the mark during the hot weather.

The following is a result of the races :—

1.—Sowar Race, (Ponies, owners up) catch weights, ½ mile.

Prizes.—1st, Rs. 5; 2nd, Rs. 3; 3rd, Rs. 2.

There were seven starters at the post; they were got away at the third attempt; the result was rather of the procession order; the race being won by Duf. Mirza's cl cb Robale; the same owner's g cb Roza being second; Kote Dafedar Bhimrao's g cb Khandirao finished first, but was disqualified on account of a cross.

Three furlongs for all ponies, 13-3 and under. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Entrance Re, 1. Rs. 15 added.

Mr Stewart's c c bp, Monsoon, 11st 7lb, Mr Welman 1
Mr Collings' g c b p, Luni, 11st 0lb, Mr Walton 2
Capt Butler's c c b p, Redwing, 11st 4lb, Mr Walker 0
Mr Rooth's c c b p, Minnie, 11st 5lb, Mr Owner 0

This was a capital race; all got off together to a good start, and Minnie holding the lead till the distance post, when Welman on Monsoon crept up and collared him, and won by a neck. Time 48min. 3sec. In the lottery, value Rs. 171. Monsoon sold for 41 and Minnie for 20.

Handicap for all horses. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Re. 1, Rs. 15 added.

Capt Butler's ch a h, Sentinel, 11st, Mr Welman... 1
Mr Walton's b c b m, Oliva, 11st 11lb, Owner..... 2
Capt Stevenson's b a h, Lost, 11st, Mr Rooth..... 0
Lt-Col Holmes's ch a h, Folly, 11st 12lb, Owner... 0
Mrs Swire's b w Geld, Good Friday, 13st 11lb, Mr Griffiths..... 0

There was a good deal of speculation on this race, as none of them had ever met before. Folly, well-known at Poona, nearly did for his sporting Hiberian rider. The first try was a false start, and Folly broke away, as in trying to pull him up the bit, a brand new chain snaffle, parted at the centre link, and Folly took the track gallantly, coming along amidst the cheers of the owner's regiment, who seemed to think it was part of the performance, and that he was winning all alone. It was shortly seen to be anything but fun for the rider, fortunately Folly, being an old stager and up to the ropes, simply galloped to about ½ mile beyond the post, when he pulled up of his own accord, and being fitted out with another bridle shortly rejoined the group at the starting post; but his chance of a win was extinguished, and the race lay throughout between Sentinel and Olive, resulting in a win for the horse by a neck. Time, 62 seconds.

Tommy Atkins' Stakes—3 furlongs on hired tats. Open to N.-C. O's and Privates, R. A. and R. D. F. 1st prize, Rs. 15; 2nd, Rs. 10; 3rd, Rs. 5. Post

Private Regan, R. D. Fusiliers, b cb m..... 1
Driver Hughes, R.-A. R. A. g. a. g..... 2
Gunner Wood, R.-A. R. A., c cb g..... 3

Six animals of various heights, including two casters, were produced for this event. A goodly exhibition of the "how not to do it" resulted, cross being the order of the day. The first past the post was a slight and good-looking bay mare, ridden by Private Regan of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, groom of a sportsman in the station, who was much missed during the day, he having been unavoidably absent, laid up with a broken leg, the result of a kick from a pony received out coursing. After the race every man came up and objected to every one else in it, or very nearly so. As one of the riders said, "I don't know soor! what a Bazaar Tat is, but I paid two rupees for the ire of this ere orse!

Saddle and Cheroot Race. 1st Prize, Rs. 10. Entrance Re. 1. Ponies to be picketted at starting post. Riders to saddle, bridle, and light cheroot, and ride round post 100 yds. distant. First who returns to starting post with cheroot lit, wins.

Post Entries was of the usual order of things, 100 yards out and round a post and home again. The finish was a very close thing. Mr. Rooth, on Pearl, winning by the shortest of heads from Mr. Walton on Rani.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "M. D.," in his long letter regarding the University medical examinations, seems to charge the Syndicate with not doing the best it can in the interest of the University when appointing medical examiners. We have heard a great deal lately in certain University debates regarding higher degrees and qualifications of every kind, and we saw that the Syndicate wanted to induce the Bombay graduates to go on to its higher degrees. Well, what are the higher degrees and qualifications in medicine, and has the Syndicate in making its appointments ignored them?

The highest medical qualification to be got by examination from a University is its M.D., and from a College of Physicians, its Membership. The highest degree in Surgery is a Mastership, and the highest qualification from a College of Surgeons, a Fellowship. Now I find that among the sixteen examiners appointed to the various examinations in medicine for L. M. and S. there are seven M.D.'s, three M.B.'s, five M.C.'s, three F.R.C.S.'s, one M.R.C.P., besides various arts and science degrees. Of the sixteen eight do not belong to the Indian Medical Service, and of the eight who do, only four examine in the subjects which they teach. The Professors of Medicine, Pathology, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Hygiene and Ophthalmic Surgery do not examine in these branches. Then as to the question of local practitioners not being examiners. In the University of Bombay there are four M.D.'s, three have been frequently examiners and one examines this year. Of the seven M.D.'s, four are private practitioners not belonging to the Indian Medical Department. There are five fellows of Colleges of Surgeons in Bombay, but they are all in the Indian Medical Department, and four are Professors in the Medical College. If men are content with Licentiateships of Universities or of Colleges instead of trying for the higher degrees and qualifications they cannot expect the University to pay any attention to their complaints.

As to the Professorships of the Grant Medical College and Indian Medical University, the Indian Medical Department started the College and have worked it ever since. Of the four Bombay M. D.'s two are employed in it, and one in another College. The Government have an examination in London open to M. D., and every man who studies in Bombay. Let them pass it if they can and not whine if better men get the service appointments. If they feel that they are better than those in the service the public will soon find it out, but apparently the public examine and reject them as the London examiners did, hence these tears. If M. D. wishes to get a post confined to service men, let him pass the Indian Medical Department examination if he can, and take his chance with the rest.

F. R. C. S.

Truth hears that the scheme for absorbing the Society of Arts into the Imperial Institute is progressing. A majority of the members of the former are strongly opposed to the proposal, but some of the opponents are beginning to express the fear that their society will be boycotted if they are successful in their resistance. A determined stand ought to be made by the society in the interests of all kindred associations. If this annexation takes place, there is little doubt that similar raids will be made upon other societies and associations connected with science and art.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. R. M. Sayani was voted to the chair in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. There were present Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

After transacting business of no public importance, the Council proceeded to discuss the following motion, notice of which he gave :—

SIR,—I give you notice that, at an early meeting of the Town Council, I shall call attention to the following business :—

(a). To ask that the correspondence showing how and under what conditions policemen attending fires receive compensation for damage to clothing be laid upon the table.

(b). With reference to what are known as "the hanging gardens" at Malabar Hill to ask for the following information :—

(I). On what authority the work was undertaken?

(II). What has been its approximate total cost to date?

(III). To what heads of accounts has the expenditure been debited and upon what authority?

(IV). Does any of the land belong to Government?

(V). How was it encroached upon, and by whose authority?

(VI). Has Government ever demanded payment? If so, when, and at what rate?—I am, &c.,

H. O. SELBY.

The correspondence asked for in paragraph (a) was placed on the table, but with regard to the other information asked for the acting Commissioner expressed his inability to reply to Major Selby, and stated it would have to stand over till Mr. Ollivant returned.

Major Selby remarked that the information he required was very simple and any one in the office could give it. But he had no objection waiting six months hence. There appeared to be something irregular somewhere, and it was ridiculous such a simple matter could not be settled at once.

With regard to para (a) the Acting Commissioner explained that in 1876 the matter came before the Corporation, and was at the time the subject of a good deal of discussion. The Corporation eventually decided to grant compensation to police officers who attended fires. From that time up till the present day a certain sum—Rs. 2,400—had been set apart for that purpose, but the sums which were actually paid varied between Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 2,000. The reason for this grant was very plain. The police were called upon to keep order in accordance to the Act, but the Europeans actually did a great deal more. He could bear witness to having seen them engaged in the midst of a fire directing the hose on the flames while the native policemen kept order. They not only worked in frightful slush and mud, destroying their clothes and boots, but they had a great deal of manual labour, and were in constant danger from falling timber and stones. For these reasons the Corporation settled that the compensation should be given them, and it was very wise to do so. Unless the police officers had some inducement, it was hardly likely they would hurry themselves on an alarm of fire when they knew they would have hard work with personal loss to them. The consequence of withdrawing every inducement would be that they would say they would do nothing but what they were obliged to do, and merely confine themselves to keeping order.

Major Selby understood that the Corporation had sanctioned compensation to the Europeans for the clothing damaged at the fire. He also understood that the compensation was granted to the native members of the force. But the police were not bound to work at fires under the Act, it was the duty of the Fire Brigade.

Acting Commissioner: Which portion of it?

Major Selby said he could not say, and it was for that reason he asked for information. As he understood it, it was the business of the Fire Brigade. What puzzled him was how the police got mixed with the Fire Brigade. He did not understand it. The Fire Brigade was a municipal business, it seemed to him, though he was aware the police was connected with it.

Dr. Cowasjee: We have no Fire Brigade of our own.

Major Selby: We pay one.

Dr. Cowasjee explained that when this matter was discussed some time ago the late Sir Frank Souter stated that the police, as a matter of favour, assisted the Municipality by attending at fires.

The matter then dropped, Major Selby remarking he had the correspondence, and would look through them.

After some further business was transacted, the meeting concluded.

THE PROVINCIALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakash* writes in regard to a suggestion that has been made in our columns :—

The suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the formation of a presidential conference has been received with favour by the press, and now it is to be hoped that our public men will prepare themselves to carry out that project. The formation of such a conference will give greater scope for real representation than has been the case with the National Congress. It will afford a good medium to the cultivators of this Presidency to bring their grievances to the notice of Government, and the fact that hundreds of them from different parts of the presidency visited Bombay a few months ago when they heard that a society was labouring to introduce the Deccan Agriculturists' Act amongst them may be taken as an encouragement for the formation of such a conference. Such a conference will, moreover, have the advantage of being better understood by the masses than the National Congress. Experience has shown how impossible it is to convince the masses regarding the difference between provincial and national questions. As a first step, the masses should be taught to take part in provincial affairs and the training which they will receive in this direction will surely be found extremely useful in training them for the National Congress. I hope that the Provincial Conference will soon be an accomplished fact.

In my humble opinion, the money which is being spent in England in placarding and advertising the National Congress, might have been more profitably spent in this country in educating the masses in the principles of modern Government and elective institutions. The agitation which is being carried on in England I consider to be premature. The Congress movement is still in its infancy and a mere fraction of the people of this country know anything of it. I think we should first put our house in order before inviting others to inspect it. Suppose one of the M. P.'s who have been prevailed upon to be present at the forthcoming National Congress, takes it into his head to know how much the movement has permeated the masses, and alighting at a moffusil Railway Station proceeds into the country, will he not find the movement completely unknown to the masses, not only in the hamlets, but also in the taluka and zillah towns? And will he not thus be led to look upon the Congress as a farce? I think we ought to have first popularized the movement in India, and then carried the agitation into England. The agitation ought to have followed, not preceded the full awakening of this country.

But now it is plain that we cannot retrace our steps. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Standing Congress Committee will try to awaken the people of this presidency to their duties regarding the Congress.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* respectfully directs Lord Salisbury's attention to the charges which the Anglo-Indian press, without distinction of party, bring against Sir John Gorst. Not even the *Times* accuses Mr. Parnell of murder, nor do our Anglo-Indian contemporaries directly accuse Sir John Gorst of corruption. The accusation in both cases is that the incriminated politician occupies relations of such intimacy with men notorious, in the one case for murder, and in the other for laxity of financial conscience, as to render him morally an accomplice. What No. 1 and Mr. Frank Byrne are said to be to Mr. Parnell Mr. Tom Palmer is said to be to Sir John Gorst. The accusation of complicity in the corruption which flourished at Hyderabad, which is brought against Mr. Palmer, whose influence over Sir John Gorst is said to be so great, is not one, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, which the India Office can afford to overlook. Upon this the following statement is made by Sir John Gorst's Private Secretary :—"The charge which is insinuated against Sir John Gorst in the *Pioneer* is wholly false. Mr. Palmer, so far as Sir John Gorst is aware, had and has no connection with, or interest in, the Deccan Company; and Sir John Gorst, throughout the proceedings, consistently refused to have any communication in reference to the Deccan inquiry with any of the parties interested therein, with the exception of an official interview at the India Office with the Nawab Mehdi Ali."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

On Tuesday last, the adjourned debate on the draft Bill was resumed at a sitting of the Senate of the Bombay University. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided; and a large number of members were present.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST EXAMINERS, &c.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas moved an addition in section 20 to the effect that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations "touching the hearing and disposal of any complaints against examiners, or officers, or servants of the University; and touching the inspection of University records by fellows and others; and touching the use of the University Library by fellows, graduates, undergraduates, and others; and touching the acceptance of donations from charitably-disposed persons desirous of advancing the cause of education." Mr. Justice Nanabhai said that they were all agreed that they were liable to errors in all worldly concerns as in the administration of the affairs of the University. As the business of the University increased there was every probability of their errors also increasing, which might affect prejudicially some person or another. Their principle ought to be that whenever an act of theirs prejudicially affected a man they must not show the slightest disinclination to right the person whom they might happen to wrong. He did not wish it for a moment to be understood that any officers of the University, or the examiners, or the servants of the University were capable of doing wrong knowingly and intentionally. (Hear, hear.) An inadvertent error was calculated to produce as great an injustice as a deliberate error; and in either case their duty was to remedy the wrong as soon as it was pointed out to them. It was therefore necessary to lay down some rule or prescribe the procedure by which an intentional or unintentional wrong might be remedied. By way of illustrating this general principle Mr. Justice Nanabhai gave an instance which had occurred so far back as the year 1723, when one Dr. Bentley was deprived of his degree and the privilege of studying in the University of Cambridge by the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Bentley thought that he had done nothing to deserve the deprivation, and having appealed to a court of law, Chief Justice Pratt decided that the act for which the Vice-Chancellor had deprived him of his degree was not an act for which he could be punished by the University. Having quoted largely from the judgment delivered by Chief Justice Pratt, Mr. Justice Nanabhai proceeded to give another instance of the kind.

Mr. Starling, rising to a point of order, said that this was really an argument for introducing a rule in the University that if any wrong was done an appeal might be made to a court of law. He submitted that nothing of the kind was proposed to be done either in the section or the amendment moved by Mr. Justice Nanabhai.

Dr. Hojel, in rising to support the point of order, observed that the Senate were being treated to a lecture on morality. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: Mr. Vice-Chancellor, if I am in order I apply for your protection. (Loud laughter.)

The Vice-Chancellor said that Mr. Justice Nanabhai was scarcely in order in his remarks about the amendment. He understood that the amendment rendered the officers and servants of the University amenable to the jurisdiction in some particular way and not to the jurisdiction of a court of law.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: The Vice-Chancellor's opinion being final, I will submit to it—(laughter)—notwithstanding what Chief Justice Pratt has said. (Renewed laughter.) But one case is quite enough. (Laughter again.) I now proceed to mention my reasons for putting forward the second portion of my amendment, and I will do that without any reference to any case. (Laughter.) Speaking about the inspection of University records by fellows and others, Mr. Justice Nanabhai went on to say that if the University was in possession of any evidence or records of proceedings they were bound in fairness to their opponents to show them. Government were frequently opposed by private individuals, and whenever their records showed anything in favour of the rights of these private individuals, or when they afforded any proof of an act of injustice on the part of Government, these private individuals had the right to apply to a court of law for the production of the records, which, on sufficient reasons being shown, were directed to be produced. Why should the University claim to stand upon a different footing? The University had not yet made a rule because a necessity had not arisen. He had learnt upon the very best authority that the University of Cambridge allowed an inspection of their proceedings and records. He had received, in reply to his communication, a letter, dated the 16th June, from the Registrar of the Cambridge University, which stated that "access to the records of the University is allowed to any member of the Senate under the superintendence and in the presence of myself."

Mr. Justice Nanabhai handed this letter to Dr. Peterson, Registrar of the Bombay University, saying "I have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the letter,—(laughter)—which has come directly from the post office of Cambridge to the post office of Bombay." (Renewed Laughter.) Proceeding with his speech, he said, he had two other letters received upon the subject, one from the University of London and the other from the University of Oxford. The Registrar of the London University said, "In reply to your letter of May 20, I have the honour to inform you that, without entering into any question as to the strict legal rights of the members of any Senate in their individual capacity, I have no document or records of the University in my capacity as Registrar which I would hesitate to produce for the inspection of any member of the Senate desiring access thereto upon reasonable grounds." The Registrar of the Oxford University said: "In reply to your letter of enquiry, dated 23rd May, I have to inform you that the University records are in the custody of the keeper of the archives, and that individual graduates have no access to them. A special permission must be obtained in each case." From the above letters it could be seen that there was no rule in the English Universities for concealing their records. (Laughter.) Their records were kept for the sake of being made use of, and not for the sake of being hidden in a corner of the Registrar's office. (Renewed laughter.) In every case of alleged injustice access to the records should be allowed. He believed there was an express provision for the production of the records in the Madras University also. As regards the third point about the use of the University Library by fellows, graduates, undergraduates and others, Mr. Justice Nanabhai said that rules might be made by the Senate on the lines of those in vogue in the European Universities. There were certain rules framed by the Syndicate in connection with their library, but they were never brought before or sanctioned by the Senate. He failed to see how the Syndicate came to frame and pass them as rules without the sanction of the Senate.

Mr. Justice Birdwood asked the Vice-Chancellor if Mr. Justice Nanabhai's remarks impeaching the action of the Syndicate were in order?

The Vice-Chancellor: Mr. Justice Nanabhai's remarks so far as they relate to the use of the library are in order.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: If I am not in order I must sit down. (Laughter.)

Dr. Peterson: The Vice-Chancellor says you are in order. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Nanabhai, continuing his remarks, said that the rules in question were not properly made, and the sooner new rules were framed and sanctioned by the Senate the better. If the charitable donor of the library who parted with his money as easily as he got it in the share mania time of the year 1865—(loud laughter)—had then known that there was a possibility of the restrictions now imposed upon the library being made, he would have thought twice before he parted with his money. (Renewed laughter and hear, hear.) Addressing the Senate upon the question of "the acceptance of donations from charitably-disposed persons desirous of advancing the cause of education," Mr. Nanabhai said that the moment the people who came forward with handsome donations entertained a fear that their money ran the risk of not being applied to proper purposes they would cease to make such donations. In conclusion, he said, if this amendment was carried there would be confidence, assurance, and sympathy with the University in every quarter.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, in seconding the amendment, observed that its object was to prevent irregularities, and to introduce such safeguards in the conduct of examinations, &c., as would inspire confidence in the public mind.

Mr. Starling observed that, if words were meant to conceal thoughts, it seemed to him that their object had been splendidly fulfilled in the first portion of the amendment moved by Mr. Justice Nanabhai. Mr. Starling thought the right form of the amendment would be to add a section to the Act to the effect that anybody who was plucked by an examiner should have the right of appeal. If that be the case, he (Mr. Starling) could imagine what the horrors of the post of an examiner would be. Anybody who knew the trouble and worry of an examination would in the future refuse to accept the post of an examiner if the results which he had carefully arrived at were to be made a matter of appeal to the Senate. As regards the imposition of the records as suggested in the amendment, it might be said that it would enable an indignant father, who was a member of the Senate, [illegible] to go to the Syndicate and demand [illegible] of his son's examination paper. In the first place he was very doubtful if the examination papers were a portion of the records of the University. The University [illegible] in such a way corresponded with the [illegible] of the University of Bombay; it practically [illegible] what they called the Syndicate in [illegible] the larger bodies of the [illegible] Senate would be allowed access to records [illegible] without any foundation whatever. With regard to the University of Cambridge it was evident from the way in which the answer was written that the right of inspection was confined to a very small number of the body, which was very much smaller and very much more select than the Senate of the Bombay University. With regard to the Madras University, the syndics and the fellows had simply the right to inspect the records of their meetings and nothing else. It was not necessary to have an enactment that rules for the use of the library should be made. With regard to the acceptance of donations, he might say, that they must keep their pockets open as wide as possible. There was no necessity for making regulations as to what they should or should not accept.

Mr. Merwanjee N. Wadia said he was exceedingly sorry to confess that even after the lengthy and lucid arguments advanced by the hon'ble proposer of the amendment his dull intellect was unable to grasp the scope and object or comprehend what useful purpose it was intended to serve. He pointed out that the bye-law clause of section 20 ended off with those extensively comprehensive words, "and touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University." Those words embraced every conceivable subject which would need to be brought under regulation in

...ny new faculty which it might ... Government, but evidently thought that ... other matters doing, when new faculties might be ... Whether that time has arrived, the necessity for ... alteration of the existing scheme would be much ... carefully and deliberately considered if its adoption involved a change of the law, than if it could be ... by a chance majority at a meeting of the ...

Some further discussion ensued, after which Mr. Lafchina's amendment for the omission of section 21 was carried by a large majority.

The Senate, at a late hour, adjourned until this afternoon.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Monday last, Mr. G. Carstensen presiding.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. E. Hadyn, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. W. B. Malock, C. S. ; Mr. C. J. Maltby, Captain G. Budgen Mr. A. E. M. Simkins, Mr. F. G. Richardson, Brigadier-General LaTouche, Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S. Mr B. W. Blood.

The Rev. A. K. Nairnes was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING AUGUST.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
A Collection of Lizards and Bats.	From Burmah	Marchese G Doria.
2 Hares (alive)....	Lepus nigricollis ..	Mr W Stephens.
1 Cantoneed-ease Finch.	Lagonys sp.....	Mr H Littledale.
Skin, Nest and Eggs of White Browed Bunting.	Emberiza cia.....	Do.
Skull of Black-necked Stork.	Mycteria Australis	Do.
2 Pair of Chukor Partridge.	Caccabis chukor ..	Do.
2 Eggs of Marsh Tern.	Hydrochelidon Indica	Do.
1 Egg of Himalayan Snow Cock.	Petrogallus Himalayensis.	Do.
2 Gaukler Eagles...	From Natal..	Miss Lloyd.
1 Goose (alive)	Nova zealandians....	Mr G Carstenson.
3 Sea Snakes(alive)	Enhydrina Bengalensis hydrophis dilamus.	Mr Vincent McCarthy, thro' Capt Fells.
1 Purple Coot (alive).	Porphyrio poliocephalus.	Mr W Shipp.
1 Monkey-mouthed Shark.	Stegostoma tigrinum	Mr W W Barr.
1 Porcupine's Skull.	Hystrix leucura ..	Do.
1 Snake.....	Tropidonotus punctatus.	Mr Lamane.
A quantity of Tarantula Eggs.	Chelunia Virgata	Dr D A D'Monte.
1 Mongoose Skull.	Herpestes srisous..	Mr C J Maltby.
1 Tailor Bird(alive)	Orthotomus sutorius	Sergeant-Major Webb.
1 Flamingo (alive)	Phœnicopterus antiquorum.	Mr J H Littlewood.
1 Chameleon.....	Chamæleo vulgaris.	Mr R H Madan.
1 Monitor (alive).	Varanus dracœna..	Mr Barrett.
1 Pair Oryx Horns	From Africa	Brig.-Genl La Touche.
1 Pair Khudoo Horns.	Do.	Do.
Python (alive).	Python reticulatus.	Capt C H Bingham
1 Antelope's Head.	A Doe with horns"	Major J H Yule.
Antelope Resoatica.		

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Catalogue of the Frogs, Toads, and Caecilians of S. India (Edgar Thurston).	From the Autor.
Proceedings of the Linnean Soc. of N. S. Wales. Vol. III Part I.	In Exchange.
Astor : or Sport and Travel in Cashmere (H. Lascomb.)	Mr. T. J. Bennett.
Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery. Vol. IX. No. 3.	In Exchange.
Annali del Museo Civico de Genova. Series II. Vols. I to V.	Marchese G Doria
Proceedings of the Royal Soc. of Edinburgh, 1883 to 1887.	In Exchange.
Knapsack Manual for Sportsmen in the Field. (Ward.)	Mr. J A Murray.
Plants and Drugs of Sind. (Murray.) ...	Do.
Economic Products of India	Do.
List of Indian Economic Products	Do.
Catalogue of the Exhibits in the Indian Section of the Fisheries Exhibition.	Do.
The Birds of Southern Afghanistan. (Swinhoe.)	Do.
The Vertebrate Zoology of Persia. (Murray)	Do.
Fauna of British India—Mammalia. (Blandford)	From the Author

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Mr. Lambert, Mr. F Coutts, Mr. H W. Barrow, Mr. H. Bromley, Mr. W. F. Jardine, Mr. E. S. Cooper, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. J. W. Scott.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Mr. H. M. Phipson stated that the committee were still waiting for a reply to the letter they addressed to Government on the 15th June last with reference to the proposed site for a zoological garden. In the meanwhile about Rs. 54,000 had been subscribed by the members of the Society and those who were willing to join in the event of the scheme being carried out.

Dr. W. Dymock then read the following very interesting paper :—

THE MEANS OF SELF-PROTECTION POSSESSED BY PLANTS.

The number of destructive insects which abound in India render it very necessary that plants should have some means of protecting the stores of starch which they elaborate for future use. Amongst the starch-storers there is no class in this country more abundant than the Aroideæ especially at this season of the year. Some plants of the genus such as the Amorphophallus Campanulatus or सुरण produce enormous tubers under cultivation weighing as much as eight or ten pounds or more, and composed almost entirely of starch. Different kinds of Colocasia known in the vernacular as अळू are always to be seen in the gardens, of even the poorest people, during the rainy season ; and their leaves, stems, and tubers are favourite articles of food amongst all classes of the population. The leaves especially made into a roll with gram-flour and spices, boiled, and then cut in slices and fried, form a very tasty vegetable dish called पातवडी or पातवड, *i.e.*, "leafcake." The Colocasia Antiquorum is one of the oldest vegetables known, and derives its Latin name from the Coptic Kalkasi. Pliny notices it as a favourite vegetable in Egypt. Most of the varieties of Colocasia and other edible aroids are so acrid that it is only by prolonged boiling and the addition of some vegetable condiments containing citrates that they can be made palatable ; they all die away in the dry weather after producing one or more tubers. It must be evident to every one that a large starchy tuber would stand a very poor chance of escaping destruction during the many months it has to remain just beneath the surface of the ground awaiting the next rainy season, were it not that nature affords a sufficient protection by storing in the root-cells a number of needle-shaped crystals which cause the most intense irritation when ingested by any animal, and have often proved fatal to man. The effects produced by the raw or imperfectly cooked plant are swelling of the tongue and throat, convulsions, asphyxia, and other signs of poisoning by an irritant.

Peddler and Warden in 1836 were the first to point out that the toxic effects of Kachoo, (the Bengal name for Colocasia) were due to entirely mechanical causes, and that the tubers contained no specific organic poisonous principle as had hitherto been supposed. The same theory has since, apparently been independently adopted by Herr Stahl, who, at a recent meeting of the Jena Naturalists Society, read a paper upon the significance of those excreta of plants which are known as raphides. From experiments this investigator inferred that they were a protection to plants against being eaten by animals. Many animals avoid plants with raphides, or eat them reluctantly, and snails in eating these plants, select those parts which are without the crystals. (Nature, Dec. 29th, 1887.) Messrs. Peddler and Warden's experiments showed that these needle-shaped crystals are composed of calcio oxalate, a salt very insoluble in water even after moderate boiling, which accounts for the acridity of the tubers when cooked in the ordinary manner ; they also demonstrated that the addition of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolve the salt, immediately removes the acridity of the tubers. Two difficulties still remained. (1.) It is well known that the dried tuber is practically harmless, but microscopic examination explained this by showing that the crystals, which in the fresh root are arranged in loose fan-like bundles, are in the dried root brought parallel to one another and become adherent, forming practically a single blunt crystal. (2.) How is it that the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice does not dissolve the crystals and thus prevent irritation of the intestines. The answer is that excessive irritation of the stomach produces a stoppage of the flow of gastric juice, and the pouring out of a ropy mucus instead. (See Peddler and Warden's paper, Journ. Asiat. Soc. of Bengal, vol. LVII. part II. No. 1 of 1888.) When cooking these plants the natives of India use mango or limes to remove the acidity. They have found by experience that kokam and tamarinds will not answer for this purpose. I find by experiment that calcio oxalate is soluble in a solution of citrates but not in a solution of tartrates and malates to which the acidity of tamarinds and kokam is due. SchimaWallichi, a tree of Nepal belonging to the Ternstræmiaceæ, affords us an excellent example of a very starchy bark protected from the attacks of animals by a peculiar development of the fibre, which resembles sharp glistening white needles, and causes much irritation when handled. The Nepalese call the tree *chilauni* or itch tree, and *makkarchal* or spider's itch tree. The liber cells are about one-twelfth of an inch long, translucent, and sharp-pointed at both ends ; the bulk of the parenchyma consists of cells containing starch and a red colouring matter ; by macerating the bark with water, the liber cells are easily separated and may then be examined under the microscope.

The bulbous roots of squills and many of the Liliaceæ are protected by the presence of irritating raphides, the effects of which are well-known to those who have to slice these bulbs preparatory to drying them for medicinal use. The raphides, like those of the aroids, consist of calcio oxalate deposited in cells containing mucilage and forming bundles of needle-shaped crystals or large solitary square prisons. Oxalate of calcium is generally associated with mucilage in most plants, and this fact is remarkably evident in the squill and other lily bulbs. If these bulbs are finely sliced and shaken in a bottle with water, a quantity of the crystals will be deposited, and are clearly visible to the naked eye. But it must not be supposed that every plant which contains calcio oxalate has acrid properties. This depends entirely upon the shape of the crystals, of which thirty-four forms at least have been observed in European plants.

In a recent number of the Dutch Journal *Maandblad voer Natuurwetensc hapen*, J. H. Walker in an article upon "De vorming der kristallen von oxaluure kalk in de plantencel," shows, that even in the youngest cells the crystals are always found in the vacuole, and if the microscope be inclined, they will show by gravitation that they are free and not embedded in the protoplasm.

Walker found this to be the case in twenty-nine different plants examined by him, only occasionally a cystal adheres to the protoplasm bordering the vacuole and is set in motion by it. These observations explain the rapidity with which the irritating effects of the crystals are produced when the plant is wounded by the teeth of any animal.

Crinum Ornatum, *Wight*, the pretty white lily so common in the Concan and known to the natives as गदांभीकांदा has such acrid bulbs that they are used to blister cattle.

Several species of Vitis protect their tubers by the same mechanical means, V. Indica, for example. Vitis Carnosa protects its fleshy stems, and V. Lanceolaria, its fruit, whence it has received the Marathi name of खाजगोलाचेवेल or itch-berry-vine

Gnetum Scandens, जंबळी, produces a plumlike fruit in the pulp of which are many stinging hairs of a reddish yellow colour.

Hibiscus Cannabinus and Sterculia Arens have formidable seedpods beset with stinging hairs. The different species of mucuna protect their pods in the same manner. I need hardly mention the many thorny plants found in this country, as their means of protection is so obvious. The nettles form a separate class, their irritating action being partly mechanical and partly chemical. The stinging hairs with which these plants are armed are hollow ; at the base of each hair is situated a gland containing an acid (formic). When the hair enters the skin and is broken off, the pressure causes the discharge of the acid, by which a swelling is produced like that caused by the sting of many insects. The nettle tribe is well represented in India by the Pouzolzia's, Gerardina's, Bæhmeria's, and Urtica's. A species of Pouzolzia is known to Europeans as the Nilgiri nettle, and Urtica Interrupta खाजाती is a common weed in neglected corners of Bombay gardens at this time of year, and is not unlike the common English nettle. It may be thought that nettles have little worth protecting but the general Bæhmeria and Pouzolzia yield some of the strongest and finest fibres in Asia.

Many plants are protected by their poisonous secretions, notably those of the Euphorbiaceæ. Well-known examples are afforded by the genera Excœcaria, Euphorbia, Ricinus and Croton, all containing poisonous principles which protect their foliage and fruit from injury.

The Excœcaria Agallocha so common about Bombay derives its Latin name from excœcare, to blind, and is called by the Marathas फुंगले on account of the great swelling and pain caused by contact with its acrid milky juice. It is difficult to induce labourers to cut or interfere with the tree, so much do they dread it, and animals equally avoid it. This plant, although it bears the name of Agallocha, does not produce Aloeswood, but the herbalists obtain the dry inert tuber from old trees, and sell it as a strengthening medicine under the name of Tejbal. The poisonous principle contained in the juice has not been properly examined, but it is probably an acrid resin like that from gum euphorbium, which is well known as a blistering agent.

The genus Euphorbia is a very large one and most of the plants are remarkable for a milky poisonous juice which makes them obnoxious to animals. Thus in Guzerat we see the hedges made of the Euphorbia Tirucalli or milk bush, which though a fragile smooth plant, so abounds in milky poisonous juice, that cattle will not break through it. Euphorbia Nerufolia, another hedge plant, yields a similar juice and is also protected by thorns ; others of the genus have the same properties. The poisonous principle of such of the Euphorbias as have been examined chemically appears to be indentical and the same as that of the drug euphorbium, they also agree in yielding to analysis a crystalline substance called euphorbon. The Ricinus or castor oil plant, which is such a common weed here protects its oily seeds from destruction by a powerful toxic principle quite distinct from the purgative oil with which we are all so well acquainted. These seeds have in Europe often proved fatal to children, even when very few have been eaten. Dr. Stillmark has recently discovered in them an albumenoid body which he has named *ricin* and which produces the most violent inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract in men and animals. A dose of six milligrammes of *ricin*, which would be contained in about ten seeds, would be sufficient to kill an adult man. The results obtained by the experiments of Dr. Stillmark are confirmed by experience, for we find that when children eat the seeds which are scattered on the wharf during the discharge of cargo in Europe, they suffer from severe vomiting and prostration, but not from catharsis. Croton seeds owe their immunity from the attacks of insects to the presence of crotonoleic acid, the most violent cathartic known.

Nerium Odorum, the sweet-scented oleander be longing to the Apocyneæ, is a most poisonous plant and is never eaten by animals. Its Sanskrit name Asvamaraka or horse-killer shows that its properties have long been known in India ; and De Gubernatis informs us in his Mythologie des Plants, II. 257, that the closely allied plant Nerium Oleander of Europe is called in Italy Ammazza Cavallo or Ammazza l'asino, and remarks that this accounts for the dread of its presence shown by the ass of Lucian and Apulejus. Both plants are poisonous. Our Indian Oleander contains two active principles, Neriodorin and Neriodorein, both powerful heart poisons ; these exist in all parts of the plant, as has been frequently demonstrated by the poisoning of children who have eaten the leaves or flowers.

The oily kernels of the marking nut and cashew nut are protected by their pericarps, full of an acrid blistering fluid containing anacardic acid.

We all know how nauseously bitter most of the wild Cucurbitaceæ are in this country. Were it not so their soft pulpy fruit would be exterminated by the snails and slugs which abound at the time of year when most of them ripen. When, under cultivation, cucumbers and melons have lost their bitter, purgative and emetic principles, they require the constant watchfulness of the gardener for their protection.

Bitterness or astringency in the bark of many trees doubtless saves them, to a great extent, from being injured by cattle.

Some bulbs, such as onion and garlic, as well as some cruciferous plants, are obnoxious to animals on account of the pungent oils which they develop. No animal appears to relish mustard, but almost all the Cruciferæ, as well as onions, garlic, &c., are eagerly sought after by man. The leaves of Anona squamosa, the custard apple, are not browsed upon by cattle, and when crushed they have an acrid and disagreeable odour, so much so that the country people use them instead of smelling salts as a remedy for the vapours. The leaves, young fruit, and seeds are powerfully insecticide and are in common use for washing the head when the population become too Hvely.

Rue is protected by its nauseous volatile oil ; terebinthinate exudations and gum-resins make many trees and umbelliferous plants obnoxious to cattle. The mints, balms, and basils, though their odour is pleasant to man, are not generally depastured by animals, even in Arabia. Where pasture is scarce the common wild basil or Calamintha (faranjmishk) is left untouched.

Camphor appears to be particularly disagreeable to animals, and a numerous class of plants in India owe the safety of their starchy depots to this substance, or in some instances to an acrid resin. I allude to the Scitaminoeæ. In this class most of the Curcumas have camphoraceous tubers ; those which do not smell of camphor, are more or less acrid, such as Curcuma Caulina, the Mahableshwar arrowroot ; ginger contains an acrid resin and a volatile oil. When dried, these tubers are freely eaten by weevils and mites, which appear then to be able to separate the starch cells from those containing resin and odorous principles.

Bony coverings or shells protect many seeds. The ...ne cocoanut, and bordoo nut are carried about by the ocean for months without losing their germinating power. Bordoo nuts have even been found on the coasts of Scotland.

Lastly, the seeds of the smaller weeds, which germinate so abundantly on the first fall of rain, owe, to a great extent, their preservation from destructive insects, during the hot season, to their forms ; which often so nearly resemble grains of sand or earth that, when mixed with the soil, they are most difficult to distinguish.

Of this fact we may satisfy ourselves if we carefully powder and sift a little dry mould or sandy soil from a road and then, having with the aid of a lens removed everything which has the appearance of a seed, place it under a glass bell and keep it moist with distilled water. However carefully the experiment may be conducted, we shall find that in a short time some of the familiar roadside weeds will make their appearance.

ADVENTUROUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

Mr. Simmonds' attempt to journey from London to Vienna in a balloon has created a great deal of excitement at home, and the following written by one of the voyagers cannot fail to be read with interest here :—

At twenty minutes past five on Monday, the 14th ult. the passengers got into the car at the Irish Exhibition, and three minutes later the word to let go was given, and the Cosmo shot up into the sky amid hearty cheers. The balloon when released rose rapidly, and in three minutes had attained an altitude of twelve hundred feet. Soon after starting we were directly over South Kensington Exhibition, and could see Orton's balloon in process of inflation. We hovered for a moment, hoping to see her ascend and join us ; but we were borne remorselessly along, and reached the river near Charing Cross. Five minutes later we passed through a cloud, and were soon at a height of 3,000 feet, exposed to the rays of a hot sun, which expanded the gas to the fullest capacity, causing an overflow of gas that troubled one of the passengers considerably. A heavy bank of clouds lay to the right. Here we got a pretty view of the Surrey Canal through rifts in the clouds, which shut the intervening portion of the earth from our sight. We were now 5100 feet high, and the barking of a dog was distinctly heard. At 5555 feet we were enveloped in cloud, and heard the whistle of a train. At six we were nearing Tilbury Docks, and discerned the shipping from our height of 6000 feet ; we had travelled about 25 miles in 40 minutes. Extending around the horizon was a dense bank of clouds, which, illuminated by the sun, presented a picture of rare beauty. Mr. Simmonds, climbing into the concentrating ring, loosened the valve cord, which had become entangled. We were now over the Docks and Mr. Simmonds, remarking that we looked like a bouquet of flowers, called attention to the Peninsular and Oriental steamers looking like toy boats beneath us. The view was beautifully clear below, and except for patches of clouds which floated lazily below us, we got a magnificent prospect of the earth lying like a shallow basin at our feet. The Medway came into sight at 6-10, and was beneath us ten minutes after. A heavy bank of clouds was rising from the east, and at 6-25, when in the bank of clouds, we saw the shadow of the balloon with a rainbow halo about it.

AN EXTENSIVE VIEW.

So clear was the air that I could distinctly see the wake of the steamboat in the river 6000 feet below. We ascended to 6200 feet, and floated above the bank of clouds which hung over Chatham. We were now too high to discern human beings, and the Medway forts appeared to be deserted. For the first time the balloon began to rotate, and the sun, which had been until now behind us, was full ahead. We again saw the reflection of the balloon on the clouds, but this time the car was also visible, and the passengers amused themselves by making signals to our double, which were promptly answered. At 6-35 a vast extent of clouds completely shut out the earth, and our view was confined to the bright blue sky above and the white fleecy clouds beneath. The sun was now a globe of silver, the dense clouds almost shutting him from us at the height of 6700 ft. But the masses of vapour rolled away in five minutes, and then we got our first glimpse of the sea. To the south were green fields interspersed with patches of brown, which denoted the ripening grain. To the north-west was Faversham, while behind were Sheerness and Queenborough. Mr. Simmonds inquired if it was our wish to cross the Channel, and received an affirmative reply from all but one of our little band of passengers. The cresent of the new moon shone upon us brightly. Having descended to 4500 feet, we could see on the ground an elongated shadow of the balloon. Our altitude was only maintained by the loss of large quantities of ballast. Mr. Simmonds said if any passengers would alight, he would approach within two or three feet of the earth, and drop them safely. Two of the number agreed to this, and the prospects of a Channel trip were brighter for the rest. In dropping, however, we got into a current which bore us rapidly to the north, towards the sea, rendering further descent impracticable. We were then at an altitude but 2,150 feet, Herne Bay was now ahead. We ascended to 4450 feet, and drifted slowly back towards the land, the balloon rotating considerably. We threw out a bag of ballast and at 7-10 regained our altitude of 6,000feet ; but the current of wind had greatly diminished in force, and was very variable. The Channel was now in view, and as in five minutes, at a height of 7800 feet, we found the same perversity in the upper current, Mr. Simmonds decided to come down. The valve was opened for the first time, and we rapidly approached the earth. We came down in a field, but the grapnel failed to hold, and we rushed on the car striking a rail fence and tearing down one of its sections. We threw out a small quantity of ballast, and rose to the topmost branches of a tree which bent beneath our weight. By this time several persons had reached us, and we were literally hauled down, leaving our grapnel in the branches of another tree. We eventually landed in safety in a wheat field between Westgate and Birchington, and four miles from Margate.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT AN EVICTION.

The Press Association's New Ross correspondent gives the following account of an Irish eviction which occurred on the 17th ultimo :—

A desperate scene took place at an eviction near this town to-day on the estate of a local landlord named James C. Byrne. The tenant, whose name is Thomas Samers, had joined the Plan of Campaign two years ago, and within the past two weeks, the eviction being expected, he had made preparation to resist the Sheriff. To defeat the battering ram large earthworks were thrown up all round the house, and outside these works trenches were dug to a depth of four feet. Inside the house a pump was dug, so that the supply water would not run short. About two hundred police were present with Mr. Considine, R. M. Before proceedings began, an offer was made on behalf of the tenant, which the Resident Magistrate and officials pressed the landlord to accept as a fair one, but without success. After a desperate fight of three hours, the emergency men failed to gain possession and gave up the struggle. The ram was practically useless, and the moment scaling ladders were placed against the walls, iron bars would be thrust forth and the ladders struck down with a crash. The inmates of the house used iron bars, wooden poles, syringes, hose, and other instruments. At length when the emergency men gave up, the landlord was asked to settle, but would not. An American gentleman present offered to pay half the rent owed by the tenant, but Mr. Byrne said he would not allow strangers to interfere in his buiness. Mr Considine then ordered forty police with batons to rush up the earthworks and endeavour to effect an entrance. In a few minutes, however, they were driven back, some of them cut and bleeding. Charge after charge was made by the constabulary, only to be repulsed. Canon Doyle now interfered, and said it was a shame for the police to be engaged in such work when a good settlement had been offered. Mr. Considine said he had to enforce the Queen's writ, and would do so. The police were then ordered to fix bayonets, and about twenty men rushed up the earthworks. They got upon the roof, while the defenders attempted to drive them back with bars and hot water. A desperate fight ensued, the police endeavouring to reach the inmates by thrusting their bayonets through the roof. The crowd outside cheered wildly. At first it was thought the police would succeed in capturing the house, but as the fight continued the inmates got the mastery, and shortly a policeman received a blow from a bar, and stumbled and fell from the top of the house. This was the turning point in the affray. One by one the police were knocked down, rifle and bayonet in hand, until a length the whole body of police were compelled to retreat. A similar charge was afterwards made, but without success, and then the landlord was again asked to come to terms, but he refused, saying he wanted his land. He afterwards applied for extra police protection, but was denied it. Many of the police were cut and bruised. Several of them received splashes of tar in the face, and had their helmets battered and clothes torn. Towards six o'clock in the evening Messrs J Redmond, member of Parliament, and Canon Doyle, seeing that one of the gables of the house was on fire and the inmates in danger, asked the defenders to come out, which they reluctantly did. They numbered twelve, comprising the tenant, his two sons, his brother and eight neighbours. They were immediately arrested and brought before Mr. Considine at Arthurstown, and remanded for a week.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

A writer in the Lahore paper gives a descriptive account of the Black Mountain, which has at present a melancholy interest lent to it by the murders of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, which are shortly to be revenged. The writer says :—

A long narrow ridge, rounded rather than sharp, 25 to 30 miles long, an average height of 8,000 feet, with peaks at intervals rising to 10,000 feet ; many large precipitous and rocky spurs projecting from the sides in all directions, in the narrow glens between which lie the tribal villages. The lower slopes covered with berbery and acacia, replaced by forests of the Hymalayan silver fir (*Abies webbiana*) further up, whose dark and gloomy shade has earned for the mountain the title by which it is known to both European and native. Shade that, all the same is varied with the light green of the oak, sycamore, and horse chesnut, and by frequent open glades covered with short rich grass. The whole, as a rule, well watered ; springs are numerous along the slopes, and some of the streams flowing into the Indus attain a considerable size. A great deal of hill side is of course rocky and stony, but many places in the season are fairly covered with Indian corn, a little wheat, barley, mustard and inferior grains, and quantities of fodder. A climate that in spring, summer, and autumn is excellent, but that in winter has occasionally snow enough to stop communication over the crest. All this, and more, is the Black Mountain, with possibilities for a far better sanitarium than Murree, and with very much about it, saving always "the spirit of man," that may be fairly described as "divine."

Certainly the dwellers on its slopes could not be brought under any such classification, though it need not be assumed they are all equally delinquents ; and in some cases might plead that their misdeeds have been the result of bad company—" villanous company." The tribes on the western face are the Hassanzais and Akazais, descendants of Isa, and the Chagarzais, descendants of Mali ; all Yusafzais. The Akasais are the weakest, but probably the best fighting men, and, of late, with the Khan Khel section of the Hassanzais, have become the most troublesome. The Chagarzais are the most numerous, though less born to war than to trade and agriculture, their chief wealth being their cattle. Once they marched up the hill to the Crag-picket against us at Amboyla, where their reception caused them to march down, and straight home again. The Hassanzais were the murderers of Messrs. Carne and Tapp, and all three tribes probably share with the Syuds and their hangers-on the responsibility for the murder of Messrs. Battye and Urmston ; but none are credited with the manly and many fine qualities of their kindred on the west of Trans-Indus. On all other sides they are surrounded by tribes, who except as neighbours, are widely removed from them in almost every way, who do not even belong to the same race. On the south is Tanawal, the wildest bit of Hazara, the appanage of our feudatory the Chief of Amb, whose people, Tanaolis, are not Pathans at all. In the adjoining sub-division of Agror, which is under the direct management of another feudatory Khan, the inhabitants are mainly Swatis and Gujars. In Tikari, Nandihar, Deshi, the three valleys which next lie in succession on the east, and, with the still larger one of Allai, come between the Black Mountain and the Hazara district, the people are all Swatis. Not, as their name might seem to imply, connected with the Swat Valley, but, as already noticed in connection with the general tribal distribution of the Peshawar Valley, the remains of a once powerful and widely-distributed race, driven by the Dilazaks from the plain country into the hills, and subsequently hunted by the Yusafzais out of Swat and Buneyr—mainly eastward into Hazara, and a few westward into Kafiristan. In the valleys where they now predominate, the term covers an exceedingly heterogeneous people—a little dash of Greek on an ancient Aryan stock, with a liberal mixture of Hindu and Turk, Pathan and Gujar. Though they would in many cases now describe themselves Pathan, the latter would probably have to strain his vocabulary to find an expression sufficiently contemptuous to describe the Swatis. They have little in common with the former save his vices rankly luxuriant, and the bigotry of Sunni Muhammadans. Inferior in physique, and without his courage, their instincts are nevertheless said to run naturally towards murder and avarice ; and they are described by pretty well everybody all round as cowardly, deceptive, cruel, grasping lazy ; and as "replacing the bold frank manner of the Pathan, by the hang-dog look of the whipped cur." The Oswald Wycliffes, preferring a whole skin, but ready to commit any crime or to get any Bertram Risinghams who may be hold enough ruffians, to do it for them. It is at the same time always dangerous to generalize in too sweeping a way regarding tribes by no means well known, and spread over so large an area, and the condemnation may be too sweeping. So far as we know them, in an adjoining Hazara, or have met them in expeditions, they would not, save in the matter of treachery and deceit, be formidable as enemies. It is improbable, with their own internal quarrels and feuds with the adjoining Pathans, that they would combine against us, unless it were to protect themselves from retaliation after our departure ; and it would only be necessary to take up a strong and permanent position on the Black Mountain to ensure the submission of all the surrounding Swatis.

Colonies of Syuds, and others of the baneful order occupy several of the glens on the mountain itself In two on the eastern slope, extending from the highest peak, the Muchai, down to the Deshi fort of Trund, are the Pariari Syuds. On the western face, among the Hussanzais, are the Syuds of Tilli ; one or two more are scattered through the Charzai country, and a rather formidable religious body, the Akhund Khels, holds the glens and spurs on the extreme northwest corner down to the river Indus. Numerically all are insignificant, but they could calculate on receiving a good deal of assistance from similar colonies across the river, and in the event of an expedition would at once become the centres to which the disaffected from the adjacent tribes, both Pathan and Swati, would naturally gravitate.

All told, it is doubtful if the fighting-men on the Black Mountain, including all the Pathans and the religious colonies, would amount to more than 6,000 or 7,000 men, of which probably not half are armed with matchlocks, the rest having nothing better than swords or spears. The Chagarzais might calculate on an extra 1,000 or 2,000 from the Trans-Indus sections of their tribe, but the extent to which other tribes would be drawn in would depend very much on the policy declared. If a punitive expedition is sent to march over the mountain to kill a few, probably of the most innocent, savages scattered over it, burn a village here and there, destroy a certain amount of crops, also probably belonging to people least concerned in raids and outrages, inflict a fine that cannot be paid, and then scuttle out again, we should probably find the small force we might in the first instance have to advance against, even if any force waited for us at all, increased by reinforcements in all directions as soon as we began to retire. Not only the Trans-Indus tribes would out in to assist in an annoying guerilla warfare, but the Swatis, misjudging our motives, as they did before, would be almost certain to join, and be more ready for future mischief than ever. On the other hand, if we adopt the only reasonable solution of the difficulty, give out from the first that our patience with the disorderly tribes is exhausted, and that we mean once for all to move up our boundary to the Indus, the chances are that no formidable opposition will be attempted. The Swatis will recognise the necessity for siding with the powers that be, and the Trans-Indus tribes will not enter upon a conflict they will recognise to be hopeless.

There would be no particular physical or military difficulty in carrying out this last solution. The routes by which the mountain can easiest be ascended lie naturally along one or other of its spurs. From Amb, and Derband, it can be done by the Brudder spur, where a plateau affords room for a large force to assemble, from Shunglai, a Tanawali fort ; or from Chutta—all three of which command the Hassanzais, and were used in 1852. From Oghi, the routes used in 1868 were by Barchar or Kungali,—the most northerly point of approach from British territory,—and which lead direct to Muchai. From the Deshi fort of Trund, by the Chirmang spur, or by another direct to the Dunda Peak, which last commands the Pariari Syuds. Most are practicable for Mountain Artillery, would furnish water and forage, and are not distant from our base in Hasara. As regards the approaches from the Indus, which from the boundary along the west and north, information is of the scantiest, and the possibility of taking this as our future border line, and making a good road along it, from Derband to Thakot, and thence through Deshi, or still further up the Indus by the Altai Valley to the Shogarmang glen in Hasara, is one of the problems of most interest in connection with any possible operations that may be undertaken. From Derband there is a road alongside the river passable for horsemen for some distance beyond Kotkai in the Hassanzai country it is more difficult, but passable for mules, till near Kunhar, where the spurs run straight down to the river, and even mules cannot pass. This is possibly the case in other places ; while in others, again, the hills recede, and there is a space of 300 or 400 feet wide, extending in the Akasai country to occasional open fields. But beyond this again, though there is known to be a road, we are absolutely without information, till Major Biddulph bring up the ...punkis of the valley higher up in his work on the Hindu Kush. The Alai Valley would make an excellent boundary to the north; it is conterminous with British territory in Hazara, though separated by a range 11,000 to 12,000 feet high. This crossed, there is a long rich, well-cultivated valley, some 12 miles wide, straight to the Indus, the Sirhan stream, which runs down its centre, joining the river opposite Barkot ; while a vast range, upwards of 15,000 feet, separates it from Kohistan on the north.

This, or any boundary much short of it that included the whole of the Black Mountain, would insure a final settlement of a troublesome question at the smallest cost, and with the most permanently beneficial results ; would have an excellent effect on the whole of the Yusafzai tribes ; would provide a splendid sanitarium for cantoning troops, well supplied with fuel and water ; and afford a magnificent strategic position, having the most formidable natural defence along its front, and which an easily constructed railway through the Hazara Valley, would link in with all our communications behind. A few years, moreover, would go far to see a set of people, now but little removed from savages, converted into a community as well-behaved and as prosperous as their neighbours in Hazara ; and it might well be hailed as the inauguration of a border policy on thoroughly sound principles.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. L. Brereton, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Surgeon M. P. Kharegat, Indian Medical Service, have passed the High Proficiency test in Persian.

When a seconded captain is promoted to the rank of major and posted to a battalion, he is liable to pay mess and band subscriptions to the funds of that battalion, if he is not again seconded, notwithstanding the fact that he continues in extra regimental employment. A major, however, holding an extra regimental appointment, in whose place an additional captain has been given under Article 29 (a) of the Royal Pay Warrant of 1887, is not liable to pay subscriptions as long as he holds his extra regimental appointment.

The establishment of commissioned officers of the India Commissariat (Supply and Transport) is fixed at the following :—

	Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*
Commissary-General-in-Chief ...	1	0	0
Commissary-General ...	2	1	1
Commissary-General, Transport	1	0	0
Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class ...	4	2	2
Ditto ditto 2nd class ...	7	4	4
Ditto ditto 3rd class ...	10	4	3
Ditto ditto 4th class ...	10	5	5
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class ...	16	6	6
Ditto ditto 2nd class ...	16	7	7
Total ...	66	29	28

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Official Intelligence.)

The following are the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1888-89 :—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of July, 1888.			
Imports	10,38,306	70,40,120	80,78,426
Exports	2,58,222	17,12,462	19,70,684
Net Imports.....	7,80,084	53,27,738	61,07,812
To the end of the month of July, 1888 (Progressive.)			
Imports	54,46,972	3,42,98,783	3,97,45,755
Exports	11,59,388	44,31,867	55,91,255
Net Imports.....	42,87,584	2,98,66,916	3,41,54,500

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

In the month of July, 1888.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	3,59,480	52,31,632	55,91,112
Coined & Examined	.....	65,00,025	65,00,025
To the end of the month of July, 1888 (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	21,28,797	2,68,12,115	2,89,41,912
Coined & Examined	20,03,385	2,88,71,873	3,08,72,150

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 31st August :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	38	66	Nasik	17	11
Raver	8	97	Deolali	16	7
Nimbora	11	90	Ghoti	73	9
Bhadli	14	20	Nargaon	14	60
Jalgaon	22	3	Warrangaon	15	80
Sirsoli	12	74	Hudgi	25	5
Mhaswad	12	69	Mohol	9	93
Maheji	11	37	Madha	12	10
Pachora	17	6	Barsi Road	6	45
Kasgaon	14	6	Keim	6	8
Naidongri	12	11	Jehur	3	90
Chaligaon	10	70	Pomalwari	2	45
Nandgaon	9	40	Dhond	6	18
Manmad	7	35	Lanowli	138	65
Lasalgaon	9	40	Dhond	9	77
Kherwadi	14	54	Talegaon	28	6

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. &

...ENCIES AND MISMANAGEMENT IN THE NAVY.

...RITING on the 17th ultimo on board her ...esty's ship Hercules in Lough Swilly, the correspondent of the *Standard* remarks that the operations have shown that the public have not received full value for the money spent on the fleets, and this view appears to be generally shared by competent naval critics. The correspondent, who was chosen, we may take it, on account of his practical acquaintance with such subjects, further writes :—

...s not in any one point in particular that we are weak, nor by the expenditure of any definite sum of money that we can be made strong. We are suffering from an evil that lies far beneath the surface, and one not to be removed by ordinary means. No doubt we need fast cruisers as we need everything else that makes up an efficient fleet; but the need far greater than any other is that of intelligent administration. There is not an officer in the fleet who could not, if he dared, tell tales of ships sent away with guns of one calibre and ammunition of another; of bungling orders, indicating both ignorance and indifference at the Admiralty, of gross injustice and crass stupidity. The most modern type of smooth water torpedo-chasers, Sandfly and Spider, prove to be very frail, requiring constant repairs and overhauling after even short runs. The most modern of our cruisers, Mersey, Thames, and Severn, cannot be called successful. Although officially recorded as 18-knot boats, the Mersey, when it attempted to do more than 14½ broke down in the effort; the Severn could not work up to more than 13½ when running the Bantry Bay blockade; and the Thames has also had her engine break down. The Invincible, registered at 13·8 knots speed, broke down while steaming with the squadron, and had to be left behind. We have three breakdowns recorded for the Northampton. The ironclad Shannon broke her piston rod on one occasion, and on another failed to keep up with her squadron at nine knots speed; although officially registered at 12.2 knots. The Rupert equally disappointed us in the matter of speed, being good for only eight knots, while registered at 13.6. The 9,000-ton ironclad Neptune had a breakdown in her machinery, while the Agincourt varied the monotony by coming in collision with a merchantman and losing her cable, sheet anchor, the end of her bridge, one boat, a small gun davit, and other matters. Of the ironclads, the Warspite has proved, on the whole, perhaps the most effective; although the Hercules has done nothing to disappoint those who insist that she is a serviceable fighting ship of fair speed, and always ready for action whether in rough or smooth water. The 1,620-ton torpedo cruisers that are registered as 17½-knot boats, and are scarcely two years old, like most of the modern types, have given more cause for dissatisfaction than the very old Hercules and others of that date and pattern. The Mohawk broke down twice, and had to be left behind by the squadron. The Archer's boilers have been in a chronic state of leakage, and this vessel has been limited to doing 12½ knots. The Serpent has had two breakdowns. The Tartar has failed to make better speed than 13½ knots in smooth water. The Raccoon burst her steam pipes, and showed other defects at various times, while the Cossack has done little better. The Rodney wrecked her picket boat by running on a rock, as did also the Serpent. The Calypso, corvette, built in 1882, has suffered from leaky boiler tubes; while the Active, registered at over 15 knots, delayed her squadron by not showing capacity for more than seven. The Hearty has had two accidents, one by which she nearly did more damage to her friends than she could possibly hope to inflict on her enemies; but otherwise she has proved an unqualified success, perhaps because she was not designed and built for naval purposes, but as a powerful and sea-worthy tug. How many more mishaps our ships have had may perhaps be revealed by official reports and the logs kept by the engineers. The adventures of our first-class torpedo boats are still more interesting to study, although in justice to them it should be remembered that it is sheer cruelty to force such flimsy structures on to the high seas, however valuable they may be in smooth water. Of six that started for Lough Swilly with Admiral Fitzroy at the commencement of these operations but one arrived intact; and little better can be said for those that arrived in Bantry Bay about the same time. Numbers 60, 53, 50, 66, 64, 51, and 54 have all been chronicled as laid up for repairs to parts of their machinery; and probably many more whose defects will never be known to any but those who take some interest in publishing the facts. These manœuvres have abundantly proved that this kind of vessel should be limited to smooth water and the immediate neighbourhood of a port.

THE RAILWAY RACE IN ENGLAND.

THE London and North-Western Railway Company on the 14th. ultimo afforded practical demonstration of their acceptance of the challenge of the Great Northern Company with regard to the maintenance of railway communication between the English and Scottish capitals in 7½ hours. Instructions were given to the officials in charge of the ten o'clock express from Euston that the time allowed for the journey to Crewe had been further curtailed by ten minutes, and that five minutes more would be taken off between the latter place and Carlisle, the interval to be made up solely by increased speed. A start was made from Euston punctually to time—10 o'clock—the train consisting of four large vehicles, equal to rather more than six of ordinary size.

Crewe, which is 158 miles distant from the Metropolis, was reached at 12-47, two minutes before the schedule time. Throughout the journey to Carlisle this gain was maintained. Leaving Crewe at 12-52 the train arrived at Preston, fifty-one miles off, at 1-47. Here the usual interval of twenty minutes was allowed for luncheon, and at 2-8 the journey northward was resumed. The express arrived at Carlisle at 3-47, and left at 3-52 for Edinburgh. In the course of the last stage of the run the previous gain of two minutes was increased by five, and the train steamed into the Caledonian Station at 5.38, or seven minutes before the stipulated time of arrival. The distance of 101 miles between Carlisle and Edinburgh was thus covered in 1 hour 46 minutes. The arrival of the express, which carried a large number of passengers, was witnessed by a considerable crowd of people.

The record has again been beaten in the railway race between London and Edinburgh, and this time by the East Coast route. On the 11th ult. a seven and three-quarter hours' journey between the two capitals was promised by the East Coast Companies; but up till Tuesday, the 15th ult. they had not been able to accomplish the task in the allotted time. On the following Friday the train was two minutes late, and on Saturday and Monday, owing to slight mishaps, eighteen minutes and twenty-one minutes behind time on these respective days. On Tuesday, however, their efforts were crowned with success, the distance between London and Edinburgh being accomplished in thirteen minutes less than the stipulated time. The journey was performed in two minutes more than seven and a half hours, the fastest speed on record for so great a distance.

INSANE COMPETITION.

The shareholders of the companies do not appear to appreciate this break-neck competition, and at the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway Company a Mr. Adams asked whether Messrs Finlay and Oakley, the managers of the competing lines, could not confer with a view to putting a stop to the insane competition for traffic to Scotland and other places. (Applause.) It would injure all the companies, for at the present time the different companies sent 28 trains daily to Manchester, 24 to Glasgow, 25 to Liverpool, 21 to Edinburgh, &c. The miserable dividends were the result of the insane competition. Mr. White referred to the speed at which their Scottish expresses were now running, and called attention to the fact that one of their trains had run to Edinburgh in 7 hours 38 minutes. Such a speed was not required, and they were running a very great risk which he was afraid some fine day would be realised. He entered his protest against such excessive speed. The Chairman (Sir R. Moon) said he did not know why people should complain at all. They had for a long time borne with the Great Northern Company running to Edinburgh in an hour's less time than themselves. But the companies on the East Coast had taken to encroach further, and they could not stand it. Now, all the noise was made because they were simply doing what had been done for some time past. When they went in nine hours, the other Company said, "Well, we must go in eight and a half hours." They followed suit, and then the other Companies started to run in eight hours to catch the August travellers. The directors had only again done the same thing as the other Companies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD AS A PLAGIARIST.

WHEN *King Solomon's Mines* appeared, remarked the *Scotsman*, it was shown that Mr. Haggard had coolly appropriated the incident of Good's white legs from Mr. Johnstone's *Kilima-Njaro Expedition*, and that of the false teeth from Mr. Joseph Thomson's *Masai Land*. This was nothing. But when the *Pall Mall Gazette* denounced Mr. Haggard for stealing the plot of *She* from Tom Moore's old *Epicurean*, the public was taken by surprise, even if half inclined to take sides with Mr. Haggard, now comes a fresh charge :—

Even if the latter novelist had stolen the plot and had copied long passages, as was plainly shown by parallel-column extracts from both works; still he had woven them into such a queer story that most people felt inclined to forgive him. It is so easy to pardon one who has given pleasure—just as lovers' quarrels are but the renewal of love. But when his fast-flowing works that followed later came with familiar cadences and dimly-remembered incident, the public forgot its enjoyment of *She*, in wonder at the audacity of this fluent plagiarist.

Everybody remembers that the marvellous dexterity of Unsolpogaas with the battle-axe was but a paraphrase of the way Sergeant Troy played his sword about the form of his sweetheart in *Far from the Madding Crowd*. In *Jess* perhaps the prettiest thing that looked from the pages was that unpretentious poem, "If I Should Die To-night." But it was too pretty to be forgotten, for its lotus numbers had sung their way into many a heart and would not down. So when Mr. Haggard printed them as his own there was a general turning to old scrap-books, and the fact that the verses had been stolen was made patent to all. The New York girl who had originally written them came forward; but Mr. Haggard said, lamely, that they had been given him by his sister-in-law, and he supposed them to be her own composing.

Mr. Rider Haggard, it appears, has not yet made up his mind to be content with the plagiaristic laurels he has earned, as he has been adding to them of late. He recently wrote for the summer number of the *Illustrated London News* a story entitle "Mr. Meeson's Will," for which we are afraid to name the sum he obtained from the proprietors. The central idea, and in fact the only idea in it, after the statement that, in regard to copyright, the Americans were breaking the *Seventh* Commandment, is that of a girl who allowed a will to be tattooed on her shoulder. The entire plot is hung upon this ridiculous incident. The "idea"—such as it was—sold this book, but unfortunately it belonged to another writer.

Everybody, from Macaulay's oft-quoted schoolboy down or up, as the honest reader chooses, knows that in "Mr. Meeson's Will" the heroine is a poor authoress, who quarrels with her millionaire publisher. The publisher's nephew and heir takes the girl's side and is disinherited. The girl and the millionaire are afterwards cast-away on an uninhabited island, where he is smitten with remorse on his death-bed, and desires to right the wrong done his nephew by making a new will in favour of the young man. No writing materials are at hand. The authoress, on whose account the nephew had been disinherited, finally submits to having the will tattooed on her shoulders. The old man dies, the authoress is rescued, the will is exposed first to the nephew, her lover, and then in Court. Finally, the two young people marry and come into a pot of money.

All this is practically stolen from the French.

The writer from whom Mr Rider Haggard borrowed the tattooing idea is Mr Charles Aubert, and his book is a collection of short stories called *Les Nouvelles Amoureuses*, published by Marpon et Flammarion. Paris, 1886.

All that Mr. Haggard has done is to change the tenour of his romance, and make it more bearable to staid readers of English. The French are not so squeamish, but we Saxons are a modest nation. Undeniably witty, and bright, and poetical as Aubert's book is, and lavishly illustrated with those vivacious pictures, which only Gallic pencils can or dare produce, the English public would denounce it as unequivocally demoralising. From time out of mind, however, staid and proper novelists have resorted to the works of unregenerate foreigners for ideas, a commodity for which even the staid and proper occasionally have a need. "Boccaccio," and "her Majesty of Navarre," and "The Hundred Merry Tales," and a score of others—what are they but mines where English authors, from Shakespeare down, have delved with profit?

Among the *risque* sketches which the naughty yellow covers of this Frenchman's book lightly hold together, *Le Cas de Mademoiselle Suzanne* is the one in which Mr. Rider Haggard found his plot. Mr. Haggard was simply writing a book which he knew the reputation of his earlier productions would make people buy. So he wrote a novel with one idea in it—the quaint idea of a woman with a will tattooed on her back. To be sure, a Parisian gentleman had already used that idea, but there was little danger of discovery, so few people out of France read French stories, and no people in France read English stories.

The niceties of our English tongue will not permit of long extracts from the French, but here are a few of the points of similarity jotted down after reading the two books :—

AUBERT.	HAGGARD.
1. The heroine has the important fact of her birth right, equivalent to a will, tattooed on her back.	The heroine has an important will tattoed on her white shoulder.
2. The heroine makes a pretty scene when she privately exhibits her tattooed birthright to her lover.	The heroine makes an equally confusing scene when she bares her shoulder and shows the indelible will privately to her lover.
3. The heroine has considerable trouble in the deciphering of her tattooed mystery, and the wise men of the village inspect the strange message.	The heroine shows her shoulder to her solicitor and to the head of Doctors' Commons, and the tattooed mystery is inspected in open court.
4. The hero deciphers the tattooed cryptogram, and as a reward marries the heroine.	The hero helps to win the lawsuit, and, as a reward marries the heroine.
5. A large sum of money at stake is gained through the tattooed mark.	An equally large sum is obtained through the mystery of the tattoo.
6. Photographs are taken of the tattooed birthright, at which the heroine is like to "die of shame."	Photograpos are taken of the curious will and sold in London, at which the heroine is highly indignant.

The only difference is that there is somewhat more of money and less of love in Mr Haggard's work. He has borrowed the piquant *motif* and not a few of the tricks and cadences of Aubert's charming improvisation, remodelling everywhere as his fancy suggested, and using the soft pedal just firmly enough to allow the jingle of sovereigns, beloved by English ears, to rise clearly and distinctly above the lover's aria. Who shall say that Mr Haggard did not have the French tale in his mind's eye when he wrote *Mr Meeson's Will*?

A correspondent of the *Globe*, however, defends Mr. Haggard, and endeavours to explain away this coincidence. He writes:—"It has apparently been stated that the main idea of this book was "conveyed" from a previous work by one Aubert. This may or may not be so, but, at all events, I am in apposition to suggest a far more likely source for this curious piece of fiction. Mr. Rider Haggard and myself happened to be called to the bar at Lincoln's inn on the same night some few years ago. After the ceremony the newly-made advocates took wine together under the supervision of the benchers, according to ancient custom. Naturally enough, a number of legal anecdotes, new and old, were trotted out, and among them one telling how an eminent Chancery lawyer was hoaxed by some of his pupils. These ribald young men concocted an imaginary case, in which counsel was invited to say whether or not a will tattooed on a person's back could be admitted to probate. If I recollect right the learned gentleman wrote an elaborate opinion deciding the question in the affirmative. Now it is more than probable that this story came to the ears of Mr. Rider Haggard, either on this or some other occasion, for he moved in legal circles for some little time, and practised in the Probate and Divorce Courts. At any rate, since the appearance of "Mr. Meeson's Will" I have always assumed that the author had done what he had a perfect right to do—that is, constructed his story upon the bare idea of this anecdote which was common property.

SIX years ago the French Government built enormous coal sheds at Pondicherry, and imported thousands of tons of coal and stores for the Navy. Since then no war vessel has called at Pondicherry, commanders preferring to coal at Obock or Mahe. The coal is fast deteriorating, and the French are now transferring some of it to their naval station in Madagascar.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with something and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Goalpara, 1,353 tons, Captain Russell, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Calcutta and the Coast ports with a general cargo and five passengers on deck.

THE McIver line steamer Niagara, 2,044 tons, Capt. J McConochie, arrived in port, on Tuesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool via Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the followiug passengers :—Surgeon-Major Pedross, from Liverpool; and Mrs Nicholas, Miss McKenzie and Mr Rich, from Karachi.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara.....	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Labourdonnais..	1274	P. Sibilet	O	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Alvah	1511	Turner.....	1	R. Bomonji.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole.....	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Po	1931	S. Antossi	6	F. Bossoni.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Goalpara (s)	Russell	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Armenia (s)	Garrick	Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Meduse, for Trieste, &c.
„ Kt. Companion, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
1 Clan Macgregor s .. .. Glasgow.
3 Rewa s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
1 Malda s ..... Calcutta.
2 Eastern Prince s .. .. London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. Companion s—2 0 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 11,600 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—2,000 cwts wheat, J L Kerston.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 75 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—66 chests opium, The P and O Co; 90 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 29 cwts gum, C Hassan; 114 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales piece goods, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, and 44 bales piece-goods, S J David and Co; 12 bales piece-goods, C Bomanji and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Mackintosh, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Kellie, Captain, 23rd Bombay L I, on furlough, from Malegaon.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Farrell, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, Medical Staff, to join, to Nasirabad.

SEPTEMBER 5.

McKee, Surgeon, Madras, I M S, from furlough, to Nagpur.
Gray, Captain, 3rd Belooch Battalion, on duty, to Poona.
Fox, Lieut, Somerset Regt, on leave, to England.
Kellie, Captain, 23rd Bombay L I, on furlough, to England.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Wilkins, Surgeon-Major, Marine Battalion, on privilege leave, to Yercaud.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 6, 1888.

1. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will have all staff sergeants' swords and bugles returned to head-quarters at once.

2. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. Ammunition can be purchased on the Range.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDANT, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bombay, September 3, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at head-quarters every Saturday at 4-15 p.m., until further orders, for drill purposes. Recruits will be detailed for gun drill under an Officer at 5 p.m., and will proceed to the Arsenal compound for that purpose. Uniform and fatique caps to be worn.

2. There will also be gun drill for Recruits in the Arsenal compound every Wednesday morning at 7 a.m.

3. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at head-quarters on the following days :—Tuesday, at 6 p.m.; Wednesday, at 9 p.m.; Thursday, at 6 p.m.; and Friday, at 9 p.m. The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thursday will be repeated on Friday.

4. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Battery :—

No 115 G. E. LeMaestre, No 2 sub, on 27th August, 1888.

No 116 A. E. Abbot, No. 1 sub. on 27th August, 1888.

5. The Battery (except Recruits) will proceed to Colaba on Saturday, the 8th instant, for instruction in Range Finding. Members are requested to assemble near the Church (Colaba) at 5 p.m. finding their own way to the place of parade. Recruits will parade as usual at head-quarters for gun drill under Captain Leslie.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·851
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	75·9
General Direction of Wind	WNW. W.
Rain in inches	0·13
Fall of Rain s	0·00
Total fall during month	0·97
Total fall during year	51·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the day	0·00

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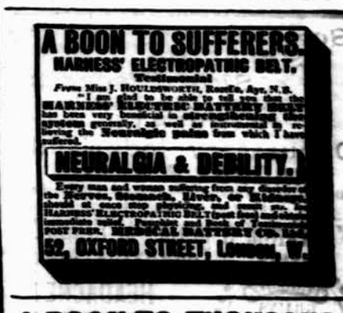

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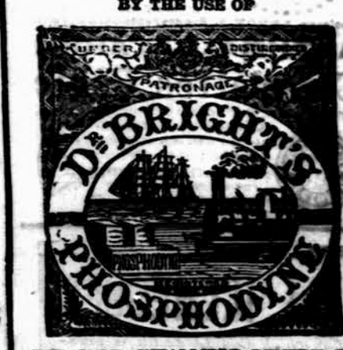

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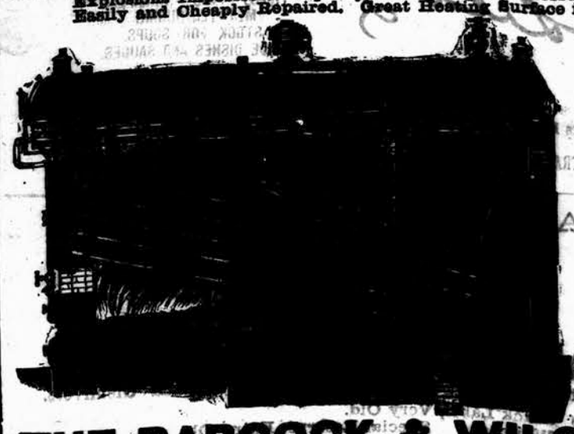

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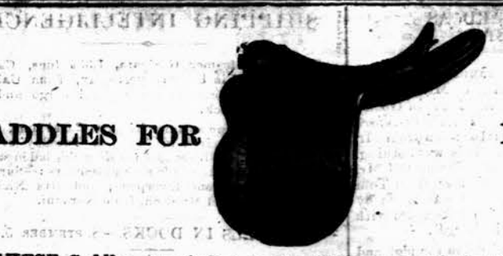

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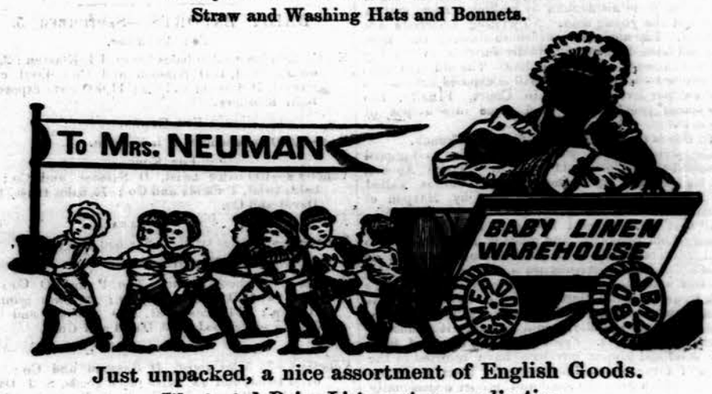

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